

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

INSTITUTE FOR  
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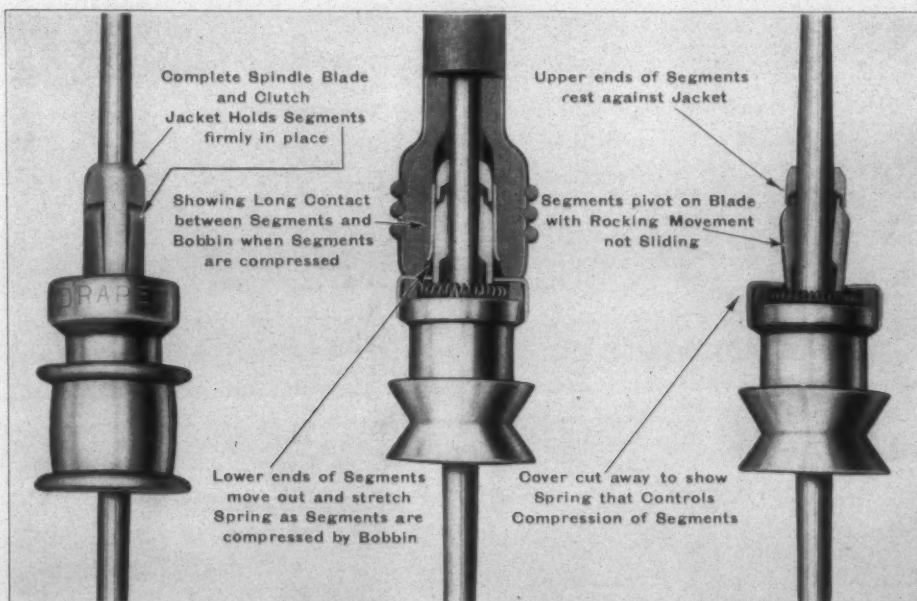
VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 6, 1930

No. 10

## The Stimpson Centrifugal Clutch Spindle

Will Wear as long as any Solid Whorl Spindle



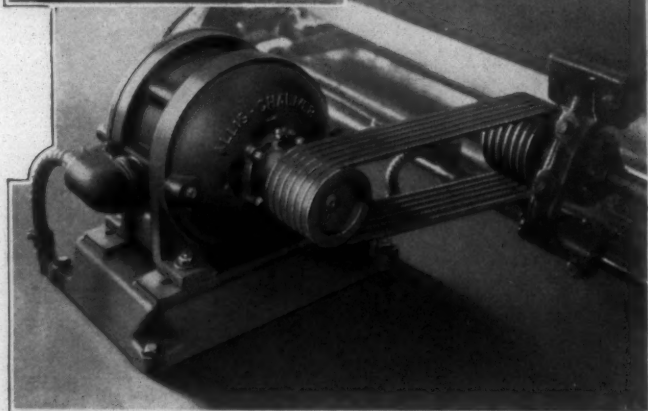
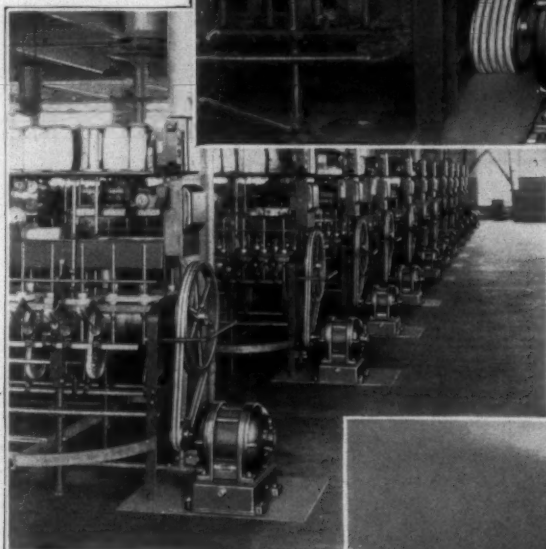
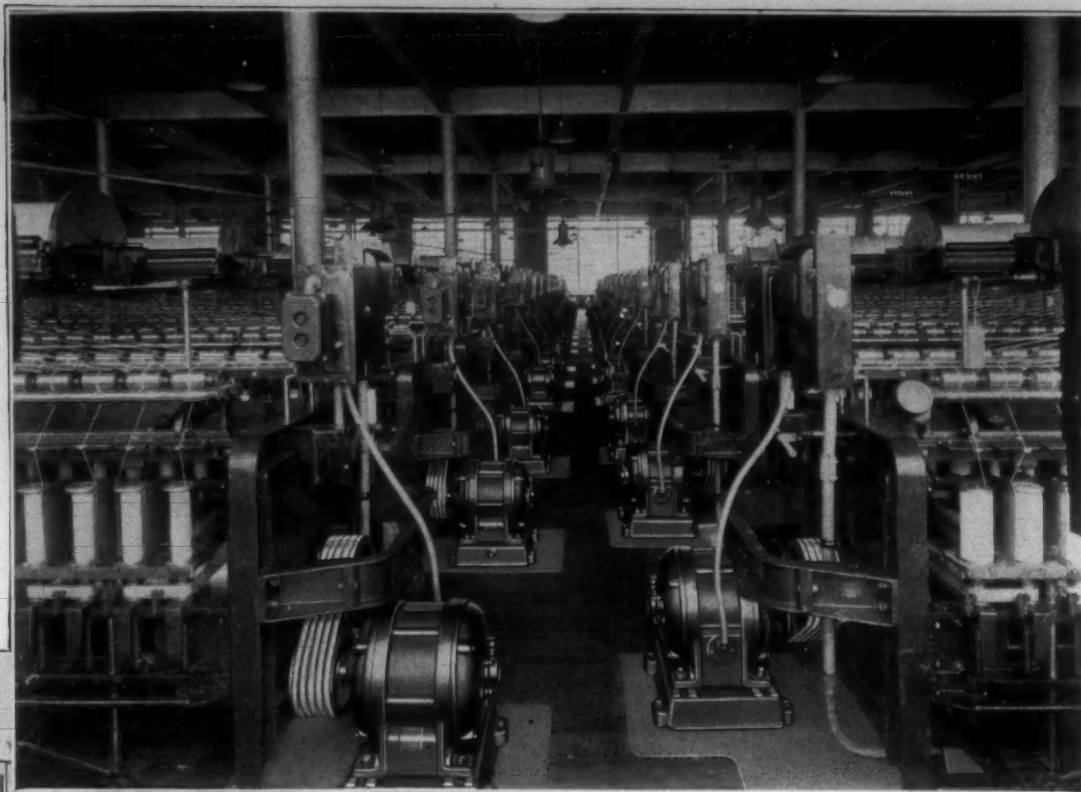
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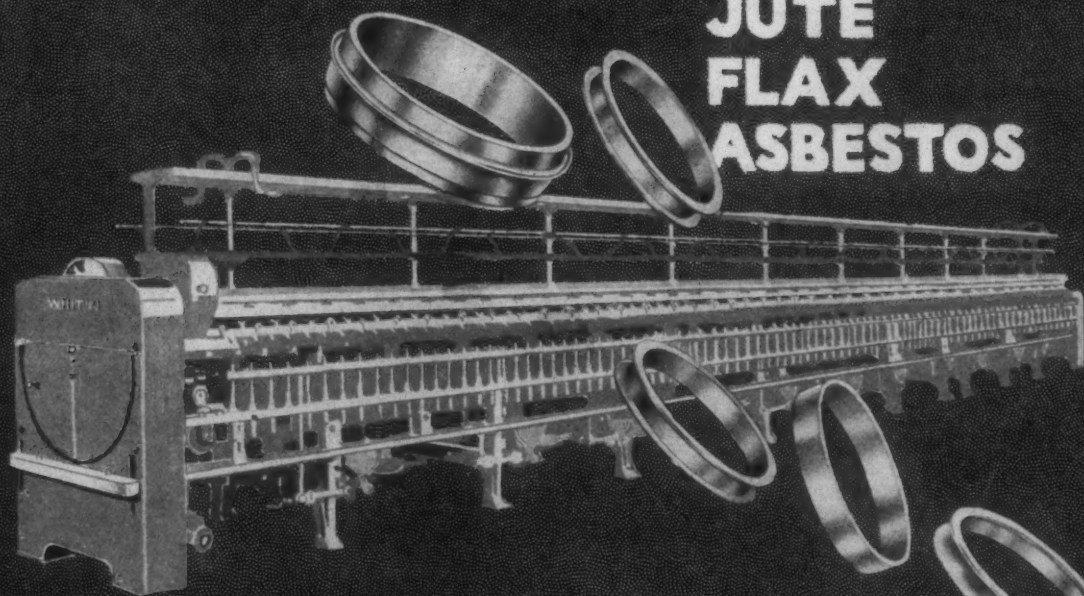
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*This newly designed Amco Humidity Control automatically regulates and controls humidity in Textile and other mills without using wet or dry bulb actuated devices. Thousands in field service attest its splendid and satisfactory performance.*



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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 6, 1930

No. 10

## Handling-Material Accidents--- An Engineering Problem \*

By W. A. DEARBORN

Chief Engineer, Federal Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.

THE handling-material accident is the greatest problem in industrial safety.

Accident statistics tell us clearly that injuries from handling material not only occur more frequently than from any other cause but often are more serious. Over 50 per cent of the accidents in an industrial plant come from handling or transporting material. This is not surprising, however, when we stop to consider that a large part of manufacturing operations consist of loading, unloading, piling, unpling, lifting, carrying or transporting material by hand or by power.

This is true of the textile plant as it is of all other industries. In fact, in Massachusetts, for one recent year in the textile industry the handling material accidents ran as high as 62 per cent of all accidents. It is just as true today as it ever has been, and though the problem of the handling-material accident has been discussed constantly and from all possible angles the appearance of the subject again on your program is an indication of its vital importance. A further review of the situation may perhaps be helpful.

Handling-material accidents at one time were considered almost non-preventable because of the uncertainty of the human element involved, but they can be greatly reduced if a thorough study of the methods of handling material is made and safe practices in performing work formulated and followed. There is a safe and unsafe way of doing everything, and it is usually just as easy to do it the safe way. A slight change in the method of taking hold of the material or in lifting it may change a dangerous operation into a safe one.

In the last analysis the best way, of course, to prevent hand labor accidents is to eliminate the hand labor. After this has been done as far as possible by means of power conveyors, gravity and air pressure chutes, mechanical hoists, elevators, trucks, and other forms of mechanical transportation, the problem of handling-material accidents resolves itself into a matter of supervising and educating the individual.

A detailed study of a large number of handling-material accidents in the textile industry presents some helpful facts when analyzed to reveal just what the workman

was doing which contributed as a cause to the accident. A statement covering this special analysis follows:

### HANDLING MATERIAL ACCIDENTS—AN ENGINEERING PROBLEM

Lack of Attention	27%	63%
Wrong Judgment	21%	
Haste	15%	
Defective Material	12%	100%
Chance Taking	10%	
Failed to Use Protective Equipment	5%	
Interference by Others	4%	
Inexperience	3%	
Insufficient Instruction	1%	
Physical Defects	1%	
Improper Layout of Work	1%	
Total	100%	
Employee's Action	86%	100%
Management—Defective Material	14%	
Total	100%	

To illustrate that "Inattention" is a common weakness I might cite the following: A man broke his leg when he stepped off platform onto a truck that wasn't there; but the everyday occurrences in the textile mill indicate clearly the predominance of this type of accident.

Investigation would, no doubt, show the workman did not have his mind on his work. The plant nurse, usually considered the best friend of everyone, learns in confidence why the injured employee was thinking of something else—some condition or situation outside of his employment; worrying over the health of a member of his family; a financial problem; watching or talking to a fellow workman; dreaming about a pleasant time the night before, or what he will do when the day's work is over; thinking about the next piece of work or job he will go to when he completes the one he is then on. In other words, any of the hundreds of things that might take his mind from his work and his job of keeping himself from being injured.

Under "Wrong Judgment" we find the following: Placing hand in scalding water to see how hot it is;

\*Address before Nineteenth Annual Safety Congress, Pittsburgh.

grasping hot plates or pipes to see if they are worm; holding hand on roll to stop its revolving instead of using brake; attempting to lift too heavy a weight. Misdirected actions—striking hands or feet.

As an instance of this type of wrong judgment accident the following could be given: Removing metal strap or wire from bale which snaps in uncoiling and strikes employee. Trying to pass through narrow passage, carrying box or case, hand jammed.

As an illustration of an accident which might fall under both inattention and wrong judgment and perhaps also defect in equipment, is the following: Cloth being removed from washer and placed on truck between washer and extractor. Free end of rope attached to cover on washer was lying on truck. Employee placing the remaining cloth in extractor also picked up free end of rope and placed it in the extractor which pulled the rope through his legs drawing him into extractor.

Under heading "Haste" are grouped such accidents as: Hurrying to go from one section of the mill to another section for a number of reasons; i. e., lot chaser falls on stairs; hand trucker removing full truck at machine to replace with empty truck pulls the truck instead of pushing it and foot is struck by wheel of truck. Cloth becomes twisted and in hastening to straighten it he strikes hand or arm against frame of machine. Repair man making adjustments or changing over machine in haste forces gear which is wedged on shaft and gear gives way injuring hand between gear and machine frame.

On this subject of haste—what happens when a car attempting to tow another starts too quickly? Something usually breaks. Trying to move any dead weight too suddenly by either mechanical means or by hand always results in trouble. Haste as it applies in the handling of materials covers the intended action of starting materials in motion too suddenly. A uniform, medium speed of motion produces just as much work with less effort and lessens the chance of accidents.

How men are injured is no puzzle. Both cause and remedy are startlingly alike for all industries. Handling material is handling material when manually done, whether in relation to the manufacture of automobiles, shoes, cotton goods or fountain pens. You can educate, train and discipline most of the workmen to do the right thing most of the time, but some of the men are bound to do something wrong some time.

Gloves, hand leathers, asbestos protectors, respirators, safety shoes, goggles and other safety equipment and all possible instruction—what good are they when men do not use them? We try to offset the weaknesses of the individual, to select men physically and mentally qualified for their work, to stimulate interest and focus attention on safety through the media of bulletin boards, rallies, contests, and so forth, but still "to err is human."

This uncertainty and unreliability of the individual leads us to try to replace the 90 per cent reliable human with a 100 per cent reliable machine, calling the process engineering revision.

Engineering revision is that which changes the common shovel into an agricultural implement. It's high-brow but it does give us a start on the right road, for its aim is to detour the erring mind around the danger points; it replaces human with mechanical hands.

Engineering revision took the old fashioned two-man stone boat, fired one man, put a wheel in his place, and called the result a wheelbarrow. Engineering revision arranges the plant processes so that raw material comes in at one end and the finished product goes out at the other in a continuous one-way stream of non-interrupted traffic. A change of method that can't be properly other-

wise classified can always be called engineering revision. Of course, it is just the result of a little brain work on the problem of conserving brawn.

It is the old problem of men vs. machines: 100 per cent mechanical handling of material would be an ideal arrangement as far as injury to the human being is concerned, but our present robots have hardly reached that point of efficiency.

All handling and transporting of stock, of course, cannot be done mechanically. It is necessary in many cases to load trucks and pile material by hand, and even though a conveyor or an automatic device may deliver the stock to the machine, the operator usually must place the material to complete the operation. However, material can generally be handled much safer and cheaper by mechanical devices than by hand and with the installation and use of such equipment a marked reduction in handling material accidents will surely result, and the severe and costly transportation accident will be practically eliminated.

You have no doubt found, as I have, that one out of every three accidents from handling material is a strain and the bugaboo of this class of injury is the hernia. It seems that nature, provident in most things, has been rather negligent in regard to the strength she has given to the muscles of the abdomen, with the result that man finds himself peculiarly, if not unknowingly, susceptible to constitutional weakness in that region.

While medical authorities discourse professionally upon this weakness and its cure we in industry also know that it is extremely costly in both time and money. Therefore, our chief concern is to find some means to prevent hernia, with its accompanying tremendous loss to employees, employers and their insurance companies—which latter loss ultimately means loss to industry.

From our study of hernia cases we know that a weight of 75 to 100 pounds is dangerous for some men even though they be of the big, brawny type. An improper method of handling material, especially when the height of the lift is over three feet, may develop such a strain in the inguinal region as might later help to produce hernia. The handling of material which is too bulky and consequently unmanageable also causes weaknesses in the abdominal region to become acute. The proper method of lifting of heavy, or bulky material will prevent 75 per cent of the cases in which hernia is alleged. Squat, then lift—is the warning issued by our safety engineering department. Push your entire body upward with your legs, it is easier and safer, is a lesson that should be taught to every employee.

The danger of lifting in handling materials is now recognized by most employers, and here again engineering revision comes to our assistance, with the result that mechanical conveyors, lifts, elevators, and hoists have been installed whenever practical; and it is gratifying to note that in such cases there has been a marked improvement in the hernia accident experience.

Although much good has been accomplished through mechanical aids and instruction in safe working practices, there is something even more fundamental. As we now know, a physical examination and will disclose any evidence of existing hernia or a weakness in the abdominal walls that may lead to hernia. Physical examinations of employees in industry will without doubt be ultimately undertaken by all employers of labor. That such a procedure is almost necessary is evidenced by the fact that records of such examinations covering a large number of textile plants reveal that on an average one out of every five applicants for employment either has a hernia

(Continued on Page 33)



# Cleaning in the Card Room

By M. R. HARDEN

Superintendent Erwin Mill No. 1, West Durham, N. C.

**L**OSSES in production due to slugs and unevenness together with the present demand for better quality merchandise and the inherent desire of every executive to produce cleaner work have caused us to turn our attention more than ever to cleaning. It goes without saying that improper methods employed in cleaning are almost as bad as no cleaning at all. It is also true that a great many mills have well planned systems which they fail to carry out, this being conducive to bad work. It is therefore the duty of the carder to first arrive at the best cleaning system possible and then see to it that it is carried out.

Since practically all loose fly is removed in the succeeding processes we will have only the dirty oil and grease question to consider in the cleaning methods used in opening and picker rooms. Machines should be stopped while brushing down ceiling, shafting, hangers, etc., and care taken to have good drip cups under hangers where overhead shafting is in use. The oiler should take care not to spill, or use too much oil in any one bearing which will run over into the stock. It is well to train the oiler to carry with him, a small bunch of waste to wipe off loose oil or grease and take care of the drip while oiling. Care should also be taken by the operator of the roving waste machine not to feed in any oily cotton which would make black streaks in the roving. If belts are operating directly over picker aprons or hoppers a suitable pan made of galvanized iron should be hung under the entire length of the drive to keep out droppings, especially when cleaning belts or applying a dressing.

In the opening room all machines must be cleaned twice a day—11:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Clean bars at 9:00 a. m. and 11:15 a. m., 3:00 p. m. and 5:00 p. m. Take out motes twice a day—11:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Clean down over head once a week.

In the picker room clean machines twice a day. Clean mote knives on breakers four times a day. Clean dust flues and screens twice a day. Clean down over head once a week. Keep floor as clean as possible at all times. If these simple suggestions are followed very little bad work can be traced to these departments.

Slugs are caused by clearer waste and fly running or falling into the work in the card room. To correct this trouble it is necessary to start with the card. When brushing down care should be taken to cover the flats, and before starting the machines the dirt and fly should be brushed off the doffer, coiler head and other exposed parts. The end should be broken and the part between the doffer and the coiler head taken out when the card is started. This will serve as a prevention of slugs on the cards.

On our drawings and slubbers we nailed strips of moulding along the backs of the sampsons on the floor to prevent operators from pushing cans of sliver too far under the frames. In this way waste which might be hanging under the back of the frames would not drop into the cans, thereby causing slugs and heavy places in the finished work.

We next turn to the clearers. If these are allowed to go without picking too long this waste will begin to drop off into the sliver or roving. We have the clearers top and bottom picked every two doffs—while the machine is

stopped. After doffing, the frame is started and the first two yards are taken out, the new can put in and the frame again started. All rolls are picked well every day.

On fly frames we do not allow any fanning off at all. The flyers are picked, roller beams wiped, and carriages brushed off with a loom duster while doffing. Operators used to use a whisk broom for this but this was stopped, as it stirred up so much fly which went into the work after the frame was started. We also found that lint and dirt which collected in the base of our bobbins were the cause of a large part of our dirty work and streaks. We now have our frame hands to doff their full bobbins and stack them up evenly in the doffing trucks and later pick the lint off. This requires very little additional time and the extra precaution has reduced slugs to a large extent.

The clearers, on slubbers and intermediates, top and bottom, are picked every two doffs, while the frames are stopped. On the speeders they are picked four times a day with the frame stopped.

The greasy streaks have been greatly reduced by selecting from the bad work returned each day bobbins which have black oil and grease on them and showing these to the oiler. We have very little of this now. The oiler on fly frames should be a carefully selected, dependable man and instructed to use all precautions in oiling to prevent streaked work.

For determining the source of the bad work we use the following system:

Each frame hand is supplied with a colored crayon to mark his or her work, making every bobbin made. Spinners are then instructed to pick out all bad work coming from the card room and place these bobbins on her roving rod. Twice a day this is gathered up by the second hand and separated according to the crayon mark on the bobbins. The overseer of the carding and spinning rooms get together once a day and go over this work and make a record of the number to be charged to each frame hand according to his or her mark. This record is kept and recorded on a chart which is posted in a glass frame in a conspicuous place in the room. This chart is ruled to take care of a three months period. Therefore one can readily see just who is improving in the quality of their work from time to time and who is not. It also provides the overseer with an accurate record of the kind of work each operator makes. If the overseer finds that one hand continually makes bad work and shows no improvement, he or she is discharged.

Last, but not least, Sweeping. Because of the light, airy nature of card room sweeps we prefer the stiff hair broom instead of the ordinary straw broom. The sweeper can push this broom and sweep better and in addition to this keep from stirring up the fly which would settle back into the running work. This holds true more in mills running coarser numbers because of a larger passage of stock per spindle, hence more fly, but it is also important to the quality in any plant.

As I have said, after all, the important thing is to have the system which we are using carefully carried out, and it is the duty of the overseer to see to it that the section men do their duty and hold them responsible for its execution. If this is done it will be found after a short while that bad work will be greatly minimized.

# The Cotton Outlook

By C. T. REVERE

Munds & Winslow

**I**N spite of the fact that on account of the unsettlement in general economic conditions and a multitude of conflicting factors, cotton appears to be faced by an intervening period of irregularity, the conditions surrounding this commodity seldom have presented more interesting high-lights. It seems probable that before the market is embarked on the broad highway representing a definite trend, a good many rough spots will have to be eliminated.

Nevertheless, we think it desirable to record that some progress has been made in this direction along the line of an improvement in the fundamentals of the textile situation, and particularly in respect to a better understanding between the Federal Farm Board and its affiliates on the one hand and the cotton merchants of the South. Undoubtedly the conference at New Orleans on October 13 did much to clear the atmosphere. The acceptance by some of the leading merchant interests in the trade of the statement of the merchandising policies outlined by the American co-operative Cotton Association has served to create a better feeling and remove much of the distrust and suspicion that heretofore has interfered with the marketing of this season's crop. With this tension relieved and merchants operating more freely and mills less skeptical of values, we should be in for a period of a gradual turn toward stability.

We regard this as an extremely constructive development. At a time like this, the subordination of private interest to the common good cannot fail to be a helpful factor in the restoration of confidence and ultimate rehabilitation of values.

Partly for this reason we think it reasonable to consider that cotton is in the buying zone. This does not necessarily mean that we see ahead of us even the embryonic stages of a bull market. It does suggest, however, that cotton may be conservatively accumulated on easy periods with the risk of a drastic decline decidedly minimized.

The eventual fate of cotton prices rests on the extent of acreage reduction. We believe that the curtailment in order to meet the situation must carry the area to be planted to cotton next spring decidedly below an aggregate of 40,000,000 acres. Whether this can be accomplished depends upon the extent to which the necessity of acreage reduction is impressed upon the Southern planter and the degree to which this admonition is followed.

Last week we issued an extended letter, advising the purchase of contracts at 11 cents and making a proportionate acreage reduction, as decidedly preferable to growing cotton at an average cost for the cotton belt as a whole of 15 cents. This offers the future contract system as an instrument for the salvation of the cotton producer instead of being employed entirely as a means for the protection of merchants and manufacturers as has been the case hitherto. The value of the future contract in this respect cannot be over-estimated. It offers a medium whereby the producer can correct a condition of over-supply and price depression, not only without sacrifice to himself, but receive a premium advantage of \$20

per bale—basis current price levels—over his neighbor who decides to adhere to the practice of planting a full acreage.

We wish to emphasize the fact that the reduction of acreage and proportionate buying of contracts is merely a suggestion to meet the existing emergency of over-supply and price depression. Of far more importance for ultimate results, we consider the soil-rebuilding program for the land not devoted to the growing of cotton. This proposal applies to the cotton belt as a whole, but in order to make the example more concrete, we might address it particularly to the cotton growers of Texas. The cotton of Texas no longer receives the premium it formerly commanded in the markets of the world. The unsatisfactory return of the producers in that State is not wholly due to the decline in the market price. Part of the loss may be ascribed to the fact that Texas produces a much smaller proportion of inch and 1 1-16-inch cotton than it formerly did. We have no hesitation in ascribing this condition to the depletion of the organic content of the soil resulting from adherence to the one-crop system and failure to rebuild the land by the planting of humus-producing crops.

Some champion of the Texas cotton growers will ascribe the large proportion of 13-16-inch and  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch cotton to drought. We do not believe that this contention is wholly valid. In support of this, we point to the fact that a great deal of cotton grown in the newly cultivated land of south Texas, until recently not looked upon as a genuine cotton district, is now superior to the product of the renowned black lands of the central part of that State. This invidious comparison can not be attributed to climatic conditions. The newly broken lands of south Texas have their humus content, while that of central Texas has been lost through erosion and neglect to replenish the soil.

Acreage reduction and contract purchases should, we believe, be efficacious in the present crisis. However, if the South is to meet foreign competition and obtain its profit from increased per-acre-production and an improved product, it must take advantage of an occasion like this to rebuild its soil. We regard the present as a most propitious time for the adoption of this program. The purchase of contracts at a level twenty dollars per bale below production costs will more than pay the expense of this operation on the curtailed area.

If, through following this procedure, the State of Texas can add an average of  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch to the staple of its black land cotton, which we believe entirely feasible through the planting of humus-producing crops, the results will add millions to the income of the cotton growers of that State. It would mean a minimum gain of five dollars per bale over the returns obtained from the short staple crops of the last few years.

In disseminating the gospel of soil rebuilding, we believe the Federal Farm Board has an opportunity to confer untold benefits upon the South. We are glad to note that in the program of future policy outlined by one of the members of the Board at New Orleans last Monday, the realities and the rewards of this situation were clearly stated.



# Accident *or* Design...



*this sensational  
comeback of cotton?*

THIS new popularity of cotton is no accident. It came about through a definite plan by manufacturers and style authorities to put cottons into the class of highly styled fabrics. Such agencies as the Cotton-Textile Institute have contributed much to the success of the movement.

## *Trademarking to the Fore*

Manufacturers have gone further than merely giving their cottons authentic style and sound quality. They are employing modern, scientific merchandising methods. They are initiating attractive, sales-compelling advertising. And to make their merchandising and advertising plans doubly effective, they are marking the fabrics with name or trademark.

If you were to ask any cotton

goods man who trademarks his fabrics what benefits it gives him, you would get this answer: 1. It protects his cottons from substitution. 2. It establishes the quality of his cottons in the eyes of the buyer. 3. It helps create a steady demand... encourages repeat sales... multiplies the effectiveness of his advertising campaign.

## *But... how to Trademark?*

For 27 years Kaumagraph has been identification and trademarking headquarters for the cotton industry. Today more than ever before Kaumagraph is prepared to assist manufacturers to apply trademark to fabric... with Kaumagraph Dry Transfers, now available in both one and two colors.

Special mechanical appliances,

worked out by Kaumagraph, simplify the trademarking operation. Often it is possible to combine it with another operation such as measuring, rolling, winding, etc., so that the handling expense is not increased. It is not unusual for Kaumagraph to design special machinery for unusual trademarking requirements.

Ask for further particulars by mail... or we will be glad to send a representative to give you additional information.

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# EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By FLOYD PARSONS

## Needed--the Will to Commence

**G**REED and fear are the two worst business counselors. Greed was the chief force shaping our actions last year and the year before. Prices were boosted beyond reason, and this caused managements to attempt to carry out unsound programs of expansion in order to justify the inflated values. Today we are under the influence of fear. Sentiment has been substituted for analysis and "nerves" for nerve.

Precedent and the lessons of experience have lost value. Vision, hope and imagination have largely disappeared. Yesterday people declared it was only the future that counts. Now they say that the present moment is all that matters. Some even believe it would be a good thing if calamity befel our supplies of basic materials, so that prices might be bettered.

People buy 80 per cent of their purchases irrespective of how they feel. Business continues at the low point because widespread pessimism is perpetuating a buyer's strike, thereby reducing materially the remaining 20 per cent of purchases, which really determine whether business is good or bad.

Depression in the United States has gone a long way when copper is ten cents, cotton the same, raw sugar a cent a pound, wheat a half of the price of a few months ago, commercial failures 2,000 a month, and the stock market so weak that the shrinkage in values totals more than five billion dollars in four weeks.

Prosperity, as usual, will return again. Commodities will not continue for long to sell below the cost of production. Large fortunes have always accrued to people who have had the courage to back their faith in the future of the United States during critical periods of readjustment.

The present is a bad time to get panic-stricken. The current situation is not new. The world is in the grasp of the same old forces that for generations have brought it conflict and catastrophe. There are the same lusts for wealth and power, the same desires for higher standards of living, the same reaching out by nations for more materials and more markets, and the same opposition by individualistic national interests to the common interests of all mankind.

Today's conditions bear the mark of the end of a severe depression. Public buying of all but life's necessities is practically nil; interest rates are easy, inventories and loans are liquidated, earnings are poor, failures have reached a large total, dividend reductions are general, and tips and rumors are all on the unfavorable side.

Investors who purchased securities for a long-pull have become discouraged and are selling out at a frightful loss. They expect to buy them back later at lower prices. It is always this way when stocks and commodities reach bottom. If the public could only be taught to buy at the darkest moment and sell when the skies are clear, the speculative pools in Wall Street would not be able to cover their short sales and could not accumulate additional stock for the next major bull market.

It is in times like these that we need to calmly consider the facts. The purchasing power of the dollar is at the highest point reached since 1918. Living costs are at the lowest level in 12 years. The business index for the United States now shows a decline equalling that of 1921

and greater than that of any other period since the turn of the century.

While the much advertised Dow-Jones average of the prices of a selected list of industrial stocks is still above the level of 1927, the average price of all the stocks on the New York Stock Exchange is at the low point reached during the severe depression of 1921. The drop in many standard securities has been equal to the return they would yield in 20 years at the present rate of dividends.

The opportunities for people in the United States are greater than ever before. Neither science, nor engineering, nor their accomplishments have been destroyed. Under-production has been substituted for over-production. In a number of lines of business it is not possible to secure supplies of manufactured goods until the factories receive the orders and turn them out. The driving power of abundant cheap money has taken the place of the restrictive action of tight money.

Soon we will reach the day when it will be recognized as more expensive to go on repairing old things than to scrap them and buy new equipment. In the railroad industry, 79 per cent of the locomotives are more than 10 years old and 35 per cent are in excess of 20 years of age. The money saved on maintenance charges alone by junking old equipment will often go a long way in paying for replacements. Obsolescence, rather than length of life, is the true measure of the economy and usefulness of most machines and devices. We have gone quickly from scrapping things too soon, to using them too long.

Here in the United States there are only 40 people per square mile. We have a wide diversity of climate and the world's largest supplies of essential raw materials. We contribute the largest percentage of all the grain, tobacco, cotton, coal, oil, sulphur, copper, iron, lead, zinc, natural gas and artificial silk, produced throughout the earth.

We are far removed from the time when our population will be stationary. Births are exceeding deaths by eight per 1,000 per year. Although the birth rate is declining, our increase in population during the next decade, with immigration included, will average at least 1,200,000 annually. This means growing cities, increasing real estate values in urban communities, more homes and schools and a steady expansion in consumption.

Notwithstanding some recent opinions to the contrary, an increasing population is an economic asset. A stationary population would be a calamity to the farmer, damaging to industry and a threat to wages. In the words of one, "Not a single man would find work any more easily merely because no children were being born. On the other hand unemployment would be rapidly increased." We may regret over-production, but let us not worry about over-production.

Private loans abroad by American investors total close to sixteen billion dollars. Our wealth is estimated to be approximately four hundred billion, and our national income in the neighborhood of ninety billion per annum, the highest per capita income of any country on earth.

The tastes of our people are uniform, permitting us to enjoy the benefits of mass production. Our social strata are not sharply divided, and we are not ruled by the sons

(Continued on Page 28)



## U. S. Institute for Textile Research to Meet for Permanent Organization

Permanent organization of the textile industry for scientific technical research is to be offered at the first annual meeting of the United States Institute for Textile Research, to be held at the Chemists Club, 41st street, New York, at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, November 6th. The Institute has been functioning since July as a preliminary body of 24 directors who were designated for this organization work by an equal number of the industries leading associations and other bodies, and its officers and executive committee are encouraged by the progress already made to believe that, notwithstanding the subnormal statue of the industry at present, there is a very wide appreciation of the need of such a body, and that substantial moral and financial support will be forthcoming as soon as its tentative plans and policies are made permanent, with provision for their administration by an executive staff adequately representative of the industry.

### A NEW YORK STATE CORPORATION

The Institute for Textile Research is a New York corporation, having taken over the charter granted in that State to the Textile Research Council, which with the Research Committee of the American Association of Chemists and Colorists were its original sponsors.

Tentative by-laws as revised by the Institute Executive Committee are ready for adoption at the coming meeting; not only do they provide for every current contingency, but also for the accumulation of a permanent foundation fund to be administered by a self-perpetuating board of trustees.

### NO CONNECTION WITH TEXTILE FOUNDATION

There is no connection whatever between United States Institute for Textile Research and the Textile Foundation. The latter was created by act of the last Congress to administer approximately \$1,400,000 of Textile Alliance funds, and of its five directors three are appointees of the President for one, two and three years, and the other two must be the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Agriculture; it is a governmental body and its future is dependent upon the administration that may then be in power. The United States Institute for Textile Research and its proposed permanent foundation, on the other hand, are the textile industry itself, or that part of it that believes that systematic scientific research of a fundamental character is needed to develop new textile knowledge that may be made the basis of new products and new uses for old products.

The Institute for Textile Research is being organized to concentrate its efforts upon a needed service to the industry—a service furnished by none of its other organization; the Institute is competitive with no other textile organization, but it should effectively supplement the work of all textile bodies.

### RESEARCH AUTHORITY FOR PRESIDENT

All of the present officers and directors of the Institute are serving the preliminary organization with the understanding that their resignations will be accepted at the annual meeting, this with the idea of securing an executive staff as fully representative of every major branch of the industry as possible.

The preliminary officers are well aware that the future of the organization depends to a large degree upon the reputation and ability of its administrative head, and that he must be a man generally acceptable to every branch of the industry. Unofficially they express confident satisfaction in the belief that they have found just such a

man, and in having prevailed upon one of the outstanding research authorities of the country to accept the presidency of the Institute. They are confident that he will be as acceptable to the new directors as he is to them, but until his actual election, they have no authority to disclose his identity.

## Outlook for Textile Industry More Promising

Activity in the textile industry of the United States showed a substantial increase in September for the first time since January, and "it is our belief that the outlook is somewhat more promising than that for general business," says the Textile Economist, published monthly by the business research division of Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

"We base this conclusion on the fact that the cyclical swings of textile activity have been broader than that of general business in the past, even in the current cycle, and on the further fact that activity in the textile industry has been restricted far more during 1930 to date than has general business. This latter point would indicate that the industry is in a relatively better position to stage an advance than is business in general, based on corresponding 1929 levels of production in each case."

Regarding prices, the publication says "we believe that the most that can be hoped for in the next six months is some semblance of general price stability. However, we should not be surprised to see the textile products group index, especially, decline somewhat during the next four months." Commenting upon raw textile prices the bulletin further says "higher prices for wool are anticipated next Spring" and "higher cotton prices by Spring are a practical certainty." Although silk prices "may reach lower levels, we expect to see higher silk prices inside of the next six months."

The review gives a brief description of the present rebate system in the rayon industry which was the outstanding development during October. "We are convinced," it continues, "that the present situation in the rayon market is transient; therefore the sooner it ends the better. We also believe that the future of this industry is, to no small degree, dependent on its ability to become a leader and a steadying influence in the textile field. If the advantages of co-operation and open dealing will have been learned by the rayon producers as a result of this depression, it may well be said that the year 1930 will not have been in vain either for the producers or for their customers."

Commenting on production and consumption, the Textile Economist says in part:

"Hosiery and underwear statistics indicate a seasonal increase in sales and a slight lowering of stocks. Normal seasonal increases were recorded in wool consumption for September and October. Cotton consumption gained 11 per cent for September compared with August, whereas the normal gain is 5 per cent, thereby reversing the downward trend under way since February. Silk takings by manufacturers during September amounted to 55,600 bales, the largest takings for any month since last January, and the third successive month to show a gain.

"Rayon imports during September were the smallest for any month since February, 1921, whereas exports this year on the average are higher. We expect that exports of rayon will continue large principally because American producers are now in a much better competitive position in foreign markets as regards price, principally Latin-America, than they were at the beginning of the year."

# Water for Textile Industries \*

By A. S. BEHRMAN

Chemical Director, International Filter Co., Chicago, Ill.

LIKE many other industries, the textile world is rapidly awakening to the importance of the quality of the water supply it uses. This applies not only to the manufacture of the textiles themselves, but to the subsequent handling of the finished product.

It was not mere chance that the first important centers of the textile industries in this country were located in New England. The abundance of comparatively pure water was a most important factor in determining that location.

Thanks largely to the work of the water chemist and of the chemical engineer, it is no longer necessary to locate a textile manufacturing or finishing plant in a region provided by nature with good water. With relatively few exceptions, it is now possible to make a satisfactory water out of almost any natural supply. Location of the plant can, therefore, be determined by the other vital considerations entering into the most efficient and economical manufacture and distribution of the products concerned.

## REQUIREMENTS OF A GOOD WATER FOR TEXTILE PURPOSES

What are the qualifications of a good water for textile use? The answer is almost self-evident.

The water must be clear—that is, it must be free from turbidity or suspended matter of any kind, in order to avoid muddying and spotting the fabric, and to prevent uneven dyeing.

The water must be colorless, or it may impart some of its color to the fabric.

The water must be soft, in order to permit thorough and economical washing, and in order to avoid spotting, uneven dyeing, and the host of other evils which are too well known to need further comment.

The water should be free from iron, to prevent rust stains and other troublesome precipitations. In rayon work in particular, the complete absence of iron is of prime importance.

Finally, the water should be non-corrosive, since even if initially pure, it may become thoroughly undesirable if it attacks iron or other metallic surfaces with which it comes in contact and so is contaminated with compounds of the metal.

## CLEAR WATER

The practically universal method of removing mud or other suspended matter from water is by means of filtration through sand.

It is not enough, however, to rely on the sand alone; for a sand bed, like any other strainer, can only remove particles of suspended matter which are larger than the spaces between the sand grains. Since these spaces are a great many times larger than the tiny particles of silt, clay or other similar causes of turbidity, it is obvious that passing a turbid water of this sort through a sand filter at the high rates which are now employed would result simply in straining out the coarser particles of suspended matter, while the finer particles would go on through.

This situation is met by adding to the water one or more coagulants—such as alum, sulphate of iron, sodium

aluminate, ferric chloride, etc.—whose function is to collect these very fine particles of suspended matter into clusters or clumps which are larger than the spaces between the sand grains, and which will, therefore, remain on top of the filter sand when the water is passed down through the bed. All of these coagulants form in water a jelly-like substance which attracts the tiny particles of suspended matter and gathers them into the desired larger aggregates.

In some cases it is sufficient to add the coagulant to the water just as it enters the sand filter. This is the case in the usual pressure filter installation. Frequently, however, additional time must be provided for the coagulant to do its work before the water passes to the filter.

If the amount of suspended matter in the water is quite small, the task of removing it may be placed entirely on the sand filter, provided, of course, that the water is properly coagulated before it goes to the filter. If, however, as is frequently the case, the water contains a considerable amount of turbidity, a sand filter would be clogged up very quickly if such a water were passed directly to the filter after being coagulated. In such cases the water, after the addition of a coagulant, is run into settling tanks where as much as possible of the coagulated suspended matter is settled out. The settled water is then passed through sand filters to remove the water is then passed through sand filters to remove the kling and clear effluent.

Time will not permit me to go into details of the design of typical filtration plants, and of the careful study of the character of the water and of the engineering considerations which should be made before any installation of a filtration plant is begun. The apparent simplicity of a filtration plant is quite deceptive, and only engineers or engineering organizations with specialized experience in this field should be entrusted with the design and installation of water purification plants.

## COLORLESS WATER

The coloring matter of natural waters, is, for the most part at least, not really in solution at all, but in the form of a very fine suspension. A water may be colored a bright yellow or light brown and look perfectly clear to the casual observer; but it may readily be shown that the particles of coloring matter are in suspension by treating the water with alum or some other coagulant, whereupon the colored particles are brought together and can then be removed by settling or filtration, or both.

It is general practice to remove color from natural waters by coagulation and filtration, so that in many cases of surface waters which are both colored and turbid, the color and turbidity are removed at the same time.

It should be pointed out, however, that it is usually a much simpler job to produce a clear water than it is a colorless water, and it is here that the chemist becomes especially important in working out the most effective and economical method by which the color may be removed.

In some waters the color can be bleached out with chlorine. This fact has suggested a new method of color

(Continued on Page 22)

\*An address delivered before the Midwest Section, American Society of Textile Chemists and Colorists.



# OLD LOOMS MAKE WAY FOR THE NEW

Progressive mills have found that slow, out-of-date equipment cannot cope with new, automatic, high-speed looms.

The following figures of comparative performances, taken from an actual test in weaving marquissettes in a mill operating old and new looms, tell their own story.

## MILL TEST ON MARQUISSETTES

	Non-automatic dobby	Cotton King dobby
Looms per weaver	4	8
Looms per fixer	40	40
Speed	133	137
Per cent production	75.1	78.8
Yards per loom per 50 hour week	362	391
Yards per weaver's set per 50 hour week	1448	3128

- 8% more cloth per loom
- 116% more cloth per weaver's set
- 34% saving in weaving cost  
including labor and overhead
- 29% return on investment

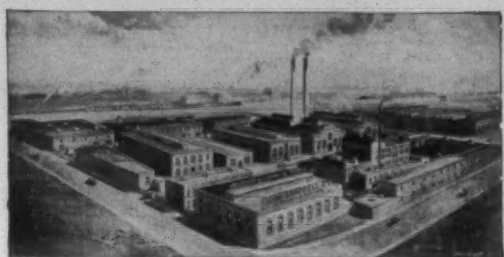
Whether you weave silks, rayons, cottons, woollens or carpets, C & K have similarly interesting figures for you.

A Loom is Obsolete when "An improved model will do the work better, faster, and at less cost."

## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

LOOMS FOR COTTONS, SILKS, RAYONS, WOOLENS, CARPETS AND RUGS, BLANKETS, JACQUARD FABRICS, ASBESTOS, LINENS  
Allentown, Paterson, Philadelphia WORCESTER-PROVIDENCE S. B. Alexander, So. Mgr., Charlotte





Works: Newark, N. J.

## Two NEW Amalthion (Sulphur) Colors

### Amalthion Bright Navy Blue, GS Conc.

A new type of soluble Sulphur Navy Blue—bright Green shade—suitable for raw stock, skeins or piece goods.

### Amalthion Yellow, GA Extra

A new bright soluble type of Sulphur Yellow, of Green tone, suitable for all kinds of sulphur dyeing.

## — CAMEL DYES —

Aceko (Acid)  
Ethonic (Level Dyeing Acid)  
Amidine (Direct)  
Amidazo (Develop)  
Celanol (For Celanese Fibres)  
Sol-Amidine (Light-fast, Direct)  
Amalthion (Sulphur)  
Kromeke (Chrome)  
Chromazine ) Colors for  
Chromacid ) Textile Printing



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## PERSONAL NEWS

E. A. Hill, formerly of Roxboro, N. C., is now connected with the LaFrance Industries, Pendleton, S. C.

George W. Medlock has resigned as overseer of night spinning at the Enterprise Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

H. C. Knight has been promoted to night overseer of spinning at the Enterprise Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

John W. Long has been promoted from superintendent of the Hampshire Spinning Mills, Clover, S. C., to general superintendent of the Hampshire and Hawthorne plants.

Ernest Patton, who has been assistant vice-president of the South Carolina National Bank, Greenville, S. C., since 1924, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Southern Bleachery and Print Works at Taylors.

D. P. Carey, who this week left Durham, N. C., for New York to assume his duties as president of the Belding-Hemingway Company, was honor guest at a dinner given by his associates and employees of the Durham Hosiery Mills, the presidency of which he has just vacated.

Lee F. Adams, commercial engineer of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, has been awarded the Manufacturers Medal and Purse for 1930, given under the James H. McGraw Award. This recognition is the result of "outstanding and unselfish service to the manufacturing branch of the electrical industry."

Ronald E. Stevens, of the Cost Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, has established headquarters in Charlotte. He is to devote his time to cost work with the mills in this territory, and expects to work particularly with the carded yarn mills.

H. B. Shaeffer has been elected vice-president of the Spencer Corporation, of Spindale, N. C. For the past five years he has been sales manager of the Spencer Corporation, offices in New York.

Garrett Morehead was married last week to Miss Mary Walpole, of Spray, N. C. Mr. Morehead is connected with the New York offices of the Leaksville Woolen Mills and is a brother of John L. Morehead, president of the mill company.

Albert Palmer, of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, recently spoke to the seniors and juniors in the Clemson College Textile Department. Mr. Palmer presented an illustrated lecture dealing with the subject of weaving costs as affected by modern weave room methods and machinery.

This lecture was conducted in connection with the course in Cost Finding which is being given in the Weaving and Designing Division during the first semester, and is in accord with the policy of Director H. H. Willis in supplementing the regular instruction given in the school with lectures by technical men from the industry.

American Enka Corporation has appointed to its staff B. H. Hedges and R. J. Mebane, who will serve as additional service and promotional representatives of the company to work in collaboration with Cannon Mills, the selling agents, it was announced by C. M. Carr, Enka commercial vice-president.

B. H. Hedges, attached to the New York office, will cover the metropolitan district. R. J. Mebane, with headquarters at the mill at Asheville, N. C., will cover



the Southern territory. Both will work under the direction of H. H. Anning in the New York office and in promotional extension of the fabrics development department, in New York. Besides the promotional phase of their work, they will be responsible for following through on yarn service.

In each territory, these contact men will work with the sales representative in that district.

### Willard Dow Heads Chemical Plant

At a special meeting of the board of directors, October 21, Willard H. Dow was appointed president and general manager of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., to succeed Dr. Herbert H. Dow, deceased.

Many Dow products, including indigos, Midland vat blues, Ciba dyes, etc., are used in the textile industry. The Dow organization pioneered the first commercial manufacture of synthetic indigo, as well as new processes for the volume of aniline oil. Carbon tetrachloride and carbon bisulphide produced at Midland, Mich., are well known to manufacturers of textiles and rayons.

For eight years Mr. Dow has been a member of the board of directors, and for the past four years he has acted as assistant general manager. For the last three years he has also been assistant treasurer.

His intimacy with organization executive policies strengthened by eleven years of practical chemical experience fit him particularly well to head this \$30,000,000 chemical organization.

Mr. Dow is a graduate of the University of Michigan, having received a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering from that University in 1919. His practical work in the plant has made him familiar with the manufacturing processes used in producing more than 150 chemical products.

### Full Fashioned Hosiery Exchange Reports Progress

Chicago—Complete functioning of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Exchange and the enrollment of its several membership groups other than hosiery manufacturers will develop gradually and its most important activities and benefits will get first attention by the members and the directing heads, Julian Armstrong, director of organization, said.

"If at the outset the membership tries to visualize the Exchange and its acts in all their completeness, one might rightfully view the plan as most far-reaching and to the layman perhaps complicated," he indicated. "To safeguard against any such reaction, it is well to emphasize that many activities of the Exchange for which its charter provides will be much later developments.

"The Exchange's immediate work will be directed toward market stabilization and service of immediate benefit to the hosiery manufacturer members.

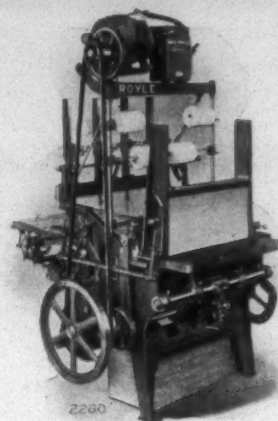
"Later benefits from the organization plan will come through evolution and the gradual perfecting of the Exchange's various functions and operations.

"Disorganized conditions resulting from years of trade irregularity cannot be corrected overnight. The underwriters of the Exchange organization work realize the industry's problems must be considered one by one and corrective measures instituted in the order of their importance, as the vision and co-operative understanding of the members reaches the point where the necessary support and co-operation of each one assures a successful result."

## Royle Machines

for

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LACING and  
REPEATING



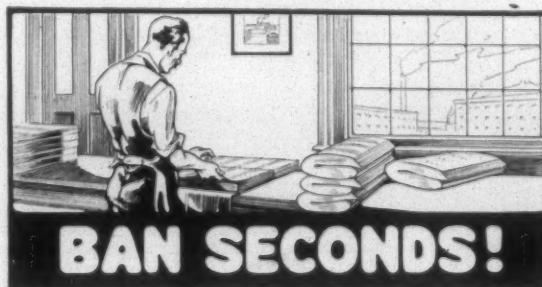
Automatic Jacquard Card Lacer

## Jacquard Cards

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COUNTERS**

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Comparison of Actual  
and Expected Production**

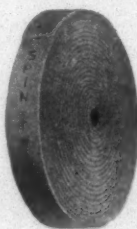
By re-setting counting units to zero, production is tallied from start of pay period only. Expected production is posted in card holder, while actual production appears on the Counter. Each weaver becomes his own supervisor. Unauthorized re-setting impossible. . . . Ask for free trial installation.

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## Textile Export Elects Directors

The roster of the board of directors of the Textile Export Association of the United States was completed at a recent meeting of the board by the election of six additional directors. The members are now represented by the following directorate:

Floyd W. Jefferson, temporary chairman, Iselin-Jefferson Co.; Walter S. Bewster, Pacific Mills; Frank S. Bruyn, Turner-Halsey Co.; Amory Coolidge, Pepperell Mfg. Co.; S. Robert Glassford, Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Inc.; George W. Henderson, Amory, Browne & Co.; Otto H. Hinck, Otto H. Hinck; A. G. Kempf, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.; Henry Lauten, Prince Lauten Corp.; Geo. W. Maull, M. C. D. Borden & Sons, Inc.; Edgar J. Phil-

It was the original intention to limit the board of directors of the new association to six members according to the terms of the constitution as originally drawn. However, at the organization meeting held on August 5, 1930, it was unanimously agreed that a larger directorate would be more effective in carrying on the activities of the new association. An amendment to the constitution was accordingly voted, providing for six additional directors.

It was suggested at that time that the number of members would be greatly increased within a short time by the enrollment of many firms engaged in exporting cotton textiles, so that the election of the six additional directors was deferred until all, or practically all, of the eligible firms had been enrolled. It was likewise decided to select permanent officers from the full board. Now that the election of additional directors has been taken care of, officers will be selected at the next regular meeting.

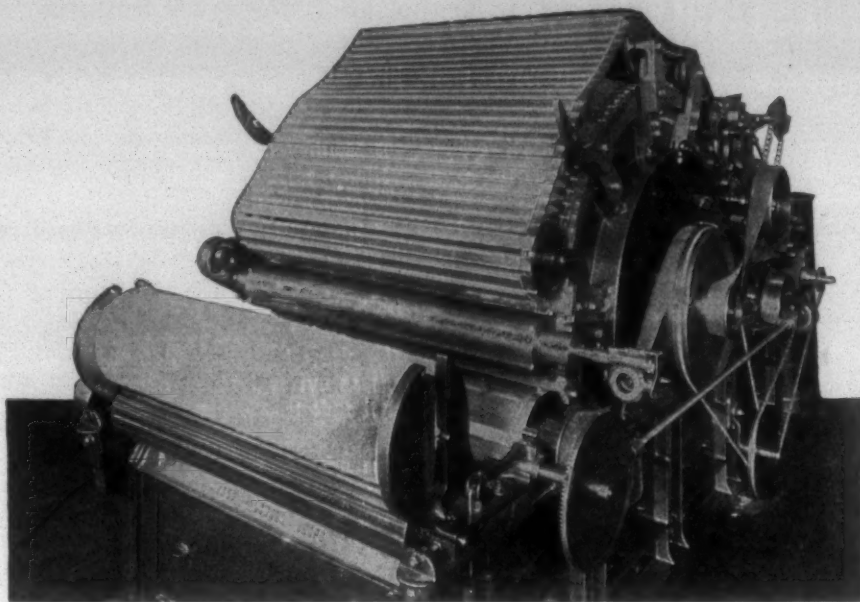
Following the election of officers, plans are being perfected to carry out the aims for which the association was founded. As stated by Floyd W. Jefferson, temporary chairman, in an address delivered before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at their annual meeting recently held in Poland Springs, Maine, the establishment of an efficient export selling organization is an expensive procedure. It requires among other things managers who are linguists and diplomats; a credit department that is alert and well informed, as well as offices and agencies in foreign markets.

It is to the solution of these and many other problems that the cotton textile exporter must direct his attention, especially if he does not enjoy a sufficiently large volume of business to maintain an elaborate and expensive distributive organization.

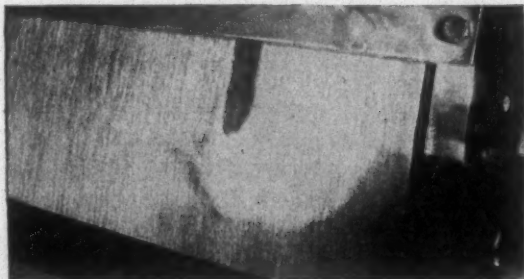
The following thirty-seven firms have been enrolled as members up to the present time:

Amory, Browne & Co., Wm. L. Barrell Co. of New York, Inc., Bear Mill Mfg. Co., Arthur Beir & Co., Edwin E. Berliner & Co., Jacob S. Bernheimer & Bro., Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Inc., M. C. D. Borden & Sons, Inc., Brune, Potberg & Co., Cannon Mills, Rafael del Castillo & Co., Consolidated Selling Co., Inc., Erwin Yarn Agency, Inc., Garner & Co., Inc., Henry Glass & Co., Chas. E. Griffin & Co., Otto H. Hinck, Iselin-Jefferson Co., Lampport Manufacturers Supply Co., M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., Minot, Hooper & Co., Nashua Mfg. Co., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc., Noveltex, Inc., Pacific Mills, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Prince, Lauten Corp., Smith, Kirkpatrick & Co., G. A. Stafford & Co., Stettauer Harris & Raphael, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Taylor, Clapp & Beall, Turner, Halsey Co., United Merchants & Manufacturers Export Co., Wellington, Sears & Co., Woodward, Baldwin & Co., Louis F. Hall & Co., Inc., lips, United Merchants & Manufacturers Export Co.





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The above photograph shows the cylinder clothing after ten weeks of continuous operation with the Saco-Lowell Continuous Stripper. In the center the stock has been lifted with the point of a knife. The cotton comes off in a fine sheet and the wire underneath is as clean as immediately after the costly and inefficient hand-stripping process.

**T**HIS new Saco-Lowell Stripper, driven from the main cylinder, keeps the cotton continually above the knee of the clothing wire. The card is always working at maximum efficiency. The doffer need be stripped only about twice a week and then without stopping the card or losing any production.

The advantages may be summed up as follows:

1. Saving of time, by elimination of stripping, equivalent at least to the production of one card in forty to fifty.
2. No cylinder strips made.
3. Even sliver all the time.
4. Cylinder wire clean all the time, resulting in:—
5. Saving of from one to two per cent of the stock, represented by long fibres formerly carded out.

We have installed this Continuous Stripper in a number of mills and have received very satisfactory reports of the results obtained. May we give you detailed facts and figures about the labor savings made and the quality increases obtained? Write today for details.

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MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

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ATLANTA, GA.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Arkwrights Should Come First

The superintendents and overseers of Southern cotton mills have done much to improve the processes and increase the efficiency of the plants which they operate and any effort of theirs deserves the support of the mill presidents and treasurers.

After several years of organized discussions by the carders, spinners, weavers, finishers and master mechanics in division meetings which were held for the study and consideration of processes and problems, they organized The Arkwrights, Inc., for the purpose of making actual tests in the mills and giving the results and conclusions derived from such tests to the textile industry of the South as a whole.

The Arkwrights have been handicapped by insufficient funds and long ago planned to go to the mills for the necessary financing, but have felt that they should wait until the depression was over and the mills could better afford to contribute.

They are now somewhat disturbed by the fact that the United States Institute for Textile Research which was organized in Boston a short time ago is soliciting subscriptions from Southern mills and some mills are pledging to give them \$100 per year for several years.

The United States Institute for Textile Research states that it intends to devote its work to fundamental and elementary textile research which we understand to be studies of the cellulose content of textile fibers, etc.

For many years there has been a similar organization in England engaged in fundamental research but we have never been able to see that anything of real value has been accomplished by them.

About three years ago we spent an afternoon at their office in Manchester, England, but were

unable to find out what they had accomplished for the textile industry through the vast amount of work which they had done. Most of it was over our head and maybe it was our own fault that we could not realize the value of studying the cellulose content of cotton fibres, etc.

If we understand the United States Institute for Textile Research will engage in fundamental research and will parallel the English research organization. Their work will be performed by specialists who will be paid with the funds collected from the mills and their officials will receive salaries from the same source.

The Arkwrights, Inc., will engage in practical research in the form of tests made in the mills by superintendents and overseers who will not receive any compensation for their work.

They will determine whether or not certain card settings will reduce or increase waste, whether single or two process drawing will produce the strongest yarn, the cause of ends breaking down upon spinning and make a hundred such tests.

When, under the Arkwrights, several tests have been made in different mills, and all show the same conclusion, the mills can use those conclusions as a means of improving their efficiency.

The men who make the Arkwright tests as a means of being admitted to membership in the Arkwrights will learn much and become of more value to the plants which they operate.

We are more interested in the practical problems which the Arkwrights are seeking to solve than in fundamental research such as the determination of the cellulose contents of cotton fibres.

We are not antagonistic to the United States Institute for Textile Research, but if the mills, at this time, have money to spend for research, we think that they should give it to the Arkwrights on account of their much more practical objectives.

The mills should first show their superintendents and overseers that they appreciate the efforts which they have made and are trying to make to improve the operation of the mills before they are generous towards an organization in another section of the country, which no matter how worthy its objectives may be, has not yet shown that they will produce results.

Mills should also realize that there is no connection and none is claimed between the United States Institute for Textile Research and the Textile Foundation which was recently formed by the Government and of which Stuart W. Cramer is an official.

We think that Southern mills are justified in refusing to make pledges to the United States

(Continued on Page 19)



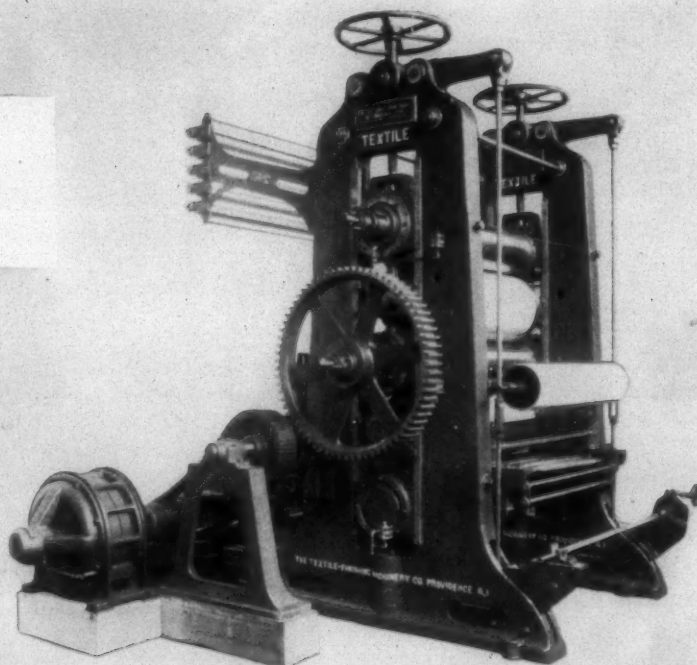
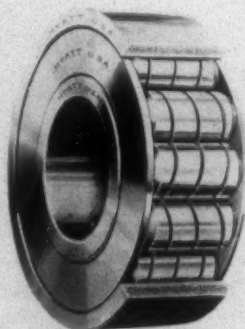
# 26 Hyatts in "Textile" Calenders

ON MAIN ROLLS and chasing rolls of the "Textile" Calender, Hyatt bearings effect many worthwhile operating advantages and economies.

The production retarding action of friction and drag on rolls is eliminated. In its place Hyatts substitute smooth, even performance that not only increases output but safeguards the quality and cleanliness of goods produced.

At the same time, freedom from breakdowns and replacements, reduction of lubrication, and conservation of power are Hyatt contributions to mill efficiency.

The Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I., build this Five Roll Calender with Hyatt Roller Bearings on main and chasing rolls, for your protection.



Surely you want this flawless type of bearing performance in your equipment. Hyatts are available in a number of textile applications. We will gladly furnish the names of builders.

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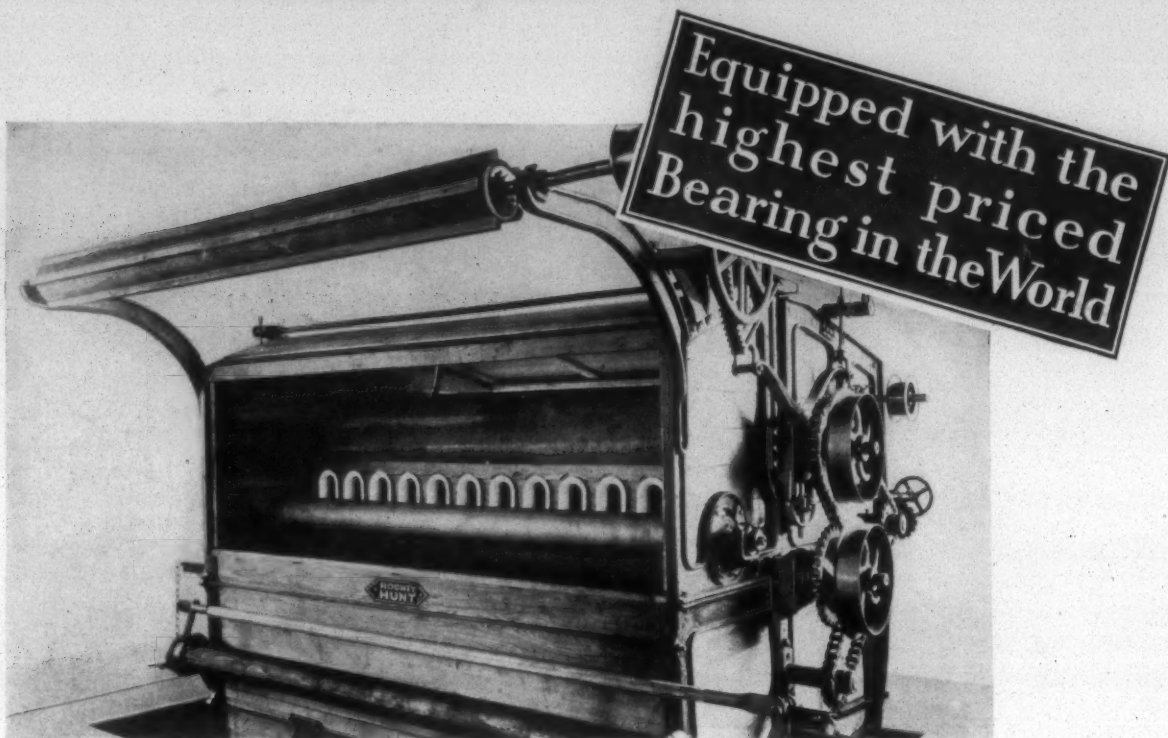
# HYATT

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PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

ANOTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY THAT USES SKF BEARINGS

## RODNEY HUNT MACHINE CO.



## FOR DEPENDABLE PERFORMANCE...ALWAYS RODNEY HUNT USES SKF BEARINGS

"HELPS manufacturers put speed into their finishing rooms," says Rodney Hunt of their new "Clipper" Cloth Washers, and of course they use SKF Ball Bearings to reduce friction to a minimum; cut operating costs and increase quality and production. SKF are on the felt and back cleat rolls of the washer.

On all types of textile machinery, where performance takes preference over price,

there you will find SKF Bearings. Such confidence of leading textile machinery manufacturers has come only through years of intimate experience with SKF on the job. There is no guess work. Where the highest standards of service must be zealously maintained, SKF Bearings can always be depended on for their part in making the operation of the whole uniformly successful.

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*Means just this*

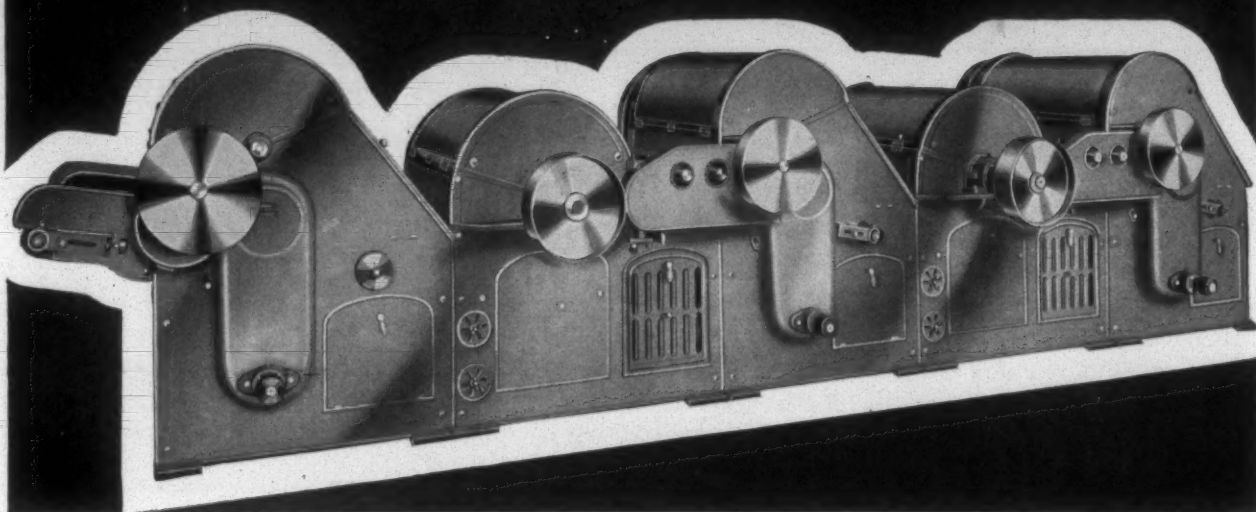
**SKF**  
Ball and Roller Bearings

That the manufacturers whose product is illustrated above preferred to pay more for their bearings and less for servicing or replacing them. They preferred to pay a higher price in the beginning than many times this higher price in the end. And, finally, they preferred to economize by using SKF bearings because they are made to do their job, not to fit a price list.



# NEW

## H & B TANDEM 30" CYLINDER OPENING AND CLEANING UNIT



**O**UR new 30-in. Buckley Cylinder Opening and Cleaning unit can be supplied in Single, Double, or Triple Units, suitable for connection to Hopper Bale Openers, Crighton Openers or Independent Feeders. All Cylinder Sections are of the Buckley type, with extended grid bar surface and large dirt-receiving chamber.

The Cylinders are built up on a central shaft, with boiler plate steel discs. Steel blades are riveted to the periphery of the discs, and bent at varying angles so that the cotton across the whole width of the machine comes under the action of the Cylinder.

Grid bars are of the narrow type,

adjustable to the class of cotton being run. The spacing and arrangement of these bars provides the most effective cleaning area of any known cotton-cleaning agency. The Cage Sections are of the Lattice Delivery type, with single Cage and Lattice Apron, ensuring an even distribution of cotton the full width of the machine.

All Fans are of the multi-vane type, with steel blades, and mounted on Heavy S. K. F. Ball Bearings.

Safety Beater Locking Devices, Adjustable Air Shutters, and Stands for motor or countershaft drive are part of the regular equipment.

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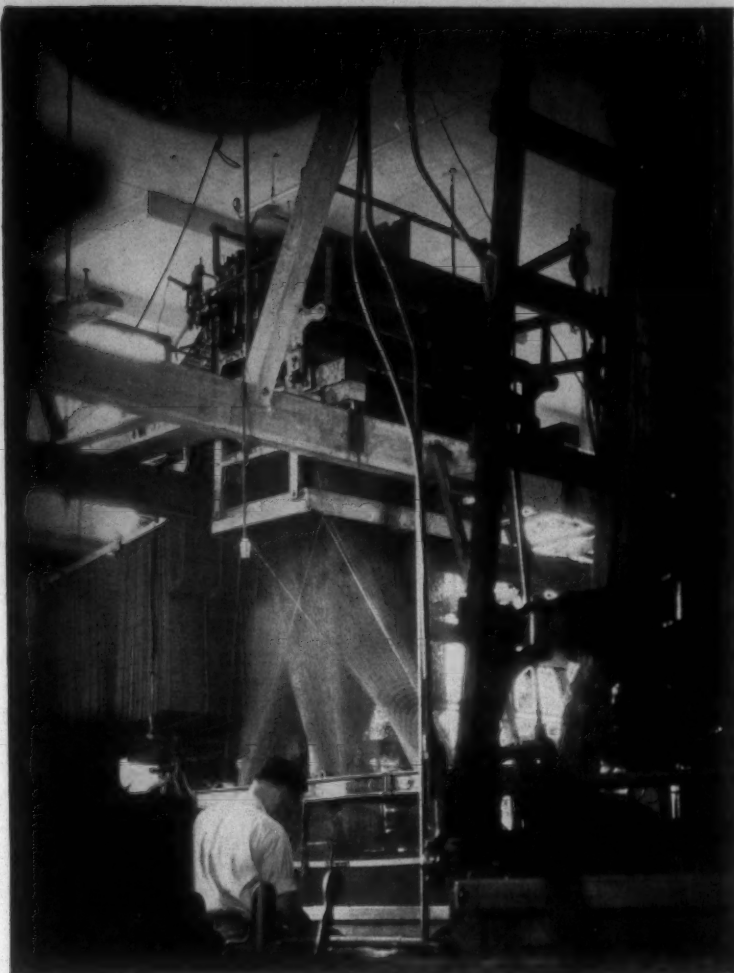
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BUILDERS OF COTTON PREPARATORY AND SPINNING MACHINERY

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MONTHLY PAYMENTS. WRITE FOR DETAILS.

"It is better to replace  
with modern machinery bought with  
borrowed capital and pay interest on the  
debt, than to pay several times the interest  
through a loss in quality and production."

Chairman of a Division of the  
Southern Textile Association.\*

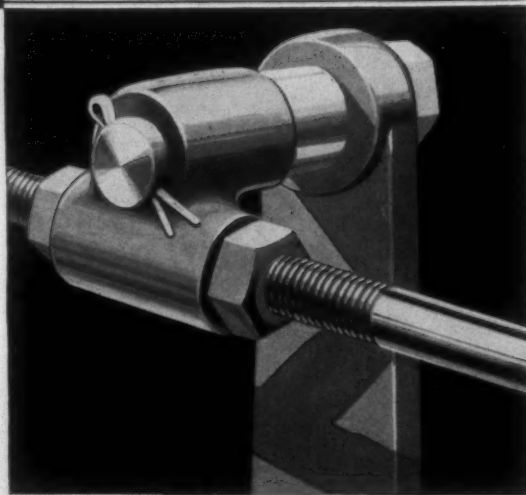
## But it's not necessary to borrow!

Throw out the obsolete jacquard machines in your mill, replace them with Halton's Jacquards—and let them pay for themselves through the Halton Finance Plan.

Mills that are handicapped by outworn, out-of-date jacquards cannot hope to compete with the leaders in the industry who rely on Halton's Jacquards as profit-making items in their modern production methods.

If your profits are licked at the start by lame machinery—install Halton's Jacquards! Less costly performance, greater versatility in design, and quicker adjustments to the patterns of the moment will put you on the same production basis as the profit-making leaders of the industry. If Halton's Jacquards don't make a profit for Karagheusian, why do they use them—or such mills as S. J. Aronsohn, or La France Textiles, or Morrell Mills?

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Institute for Textile Research until the superintendents and overseers are amply financed in their own efforts to do research work through the Arkwrights.

### The Exaggeration of Unemployment

There are approximately 50,000,000 wage earners in the United States.

The last census puts the unemployed at less than 3,000,000.

This leaves about 47,000,000 working, earning and living.

The 3,000,000, which included many who have no desire to work and have never worked, can not buy unless they have work but the 47,000,000 can not work unless they have clothes, and as they are working they can buy clothes.

Those who are working are continually listening to the yelping of the pessimists, including about 75 per cent of the cotton manufacturers and are withholding their purchases as long as possible.

The steady mounting of saving deposits during recent months shows that purchases are being delayed.

With cotton mills operating about 5,300,000,000 spindle hours per month against more than 9,000,000,000 per month eighteen months ago and realization that it requires about 8,000,000,000 spindle hours per month to supply the normal cotton goods requirements of this country, it is easy to see that a cotton goods vacuum is being created.

The picture shows 3,000,000 wage earners unemployed out of 50,000,000 while mills operate only 5,300,000,000 spindle hours out of a normal 8,000,000,000.

### Which Has the Worst Record?

Since Albert Weisbord and the other Communists left the ranks of the United Textile Workers, as the result of a row over the division of the graft, and formed the National Textile Workers, the United Textile Workers and its parent, the American Federation of Labor has had must to say about the disloyalty of the National Textile Workers to the United States.

In a speech in Congress, Congressman Blanton of Texas said:

What were the labor unions doing while the members of the American Legion were serving their country during the war with Germany? It is known that in this period there were 5,300 strikes in this country, nearly all of labor union origin. Let the Congressional Record throw a little more light on the subject.

It is well known that during the World War, Samuel Gompers and his organization took this

country by the throat and that only by paying them exorbitant prices for labor were we able to continue to give support to our soldiers in France.

Had the Government resisted their demands, our soldiers would have been left in France without adequate support and the war would have been lost.

Officials of the United Textile Workers, an organization which threatened our very existence during the most critical time in our history has no right to speak of the disloyalty of the National Textile Workers.

The National Textile Workers, the Communist organization is bad enough but its record of loyalty compares favorably with that of the United Textile Workers.

### The Curtailment Record

The manner in which the production of cotton goods has been curtailed is very clearly indicated by the following record of the consumption of cotton goods by American mills. The curtailment began in November, 1929, and has been steady and severe.

Below are listed the monthly consumption figures for the past four years:

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Jan. ....	594,010	582,315	604,585	582,417	668,389	577,235
Feb. ....	550,775	565,118	590,447	573,810	598,098	495,204
March ....	583,407	635,986	694,193	581,318	633,000	508,576
April ....	496,541	577,678	619,140	525,158	631,710	532,382
May ....	531,668	516,376	633,024	577,710	668,229	473,917
June ....	494,083	518,607	662,630	510,565	570,281	405,181
July ....	483,926	461,743	569,250	438,743	546,457	378,835
Aug. ....	451,236	500,652	633,434	526,729	558,113	352,335
Sept. ....	483,082	571,105	627,321	492,221	545,649	394,231
Oct. ....	544,097	568,532	612,935	618,788	640,798	.....
Nov. ....	543,488	583,950	625,680	610,884	544,150	.....
Dec. ....	576,216	605,217	543,598	524,353	453,892	.....

### A Wise Statement

President Coolidge in one of his recent syndicated article well says:

Anybody with any experience in public life can see that the next session of every legislative body in the country, from the Congress down, will be deluged with all kinds of proposed nostrums for preventing depressions in industry and agriculture with resulting unemployment. Already business is beginning to shudder at the prospect.

If business can be let alone and assured of reasonable freedom from governmental interference and increased taxes, that will do more than all kinds of legislation to relieve depression.

Business is showing definite signs of improvement and we are hoping that Congress and the State Legislatures will keep their hands off long enough for it to entirely recover.

Trying to cure business ills by appropriating funds which are to be secured from business through additional taxes is a unsound method of giving assistance.

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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

ELBERTON, GA.—The Elberton Cotton Mills have resumed operations after being idle since last July.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The Byrum Hosiery Mills have been incorporated by G. C. Kester and E. A. Byrum. Mr. Byrum is secretary of the Robbins Hosiery Mills.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Minaret Mills have been incorporated by W. Lyle Stoval, Hamilton National Bank Building.

COLUMBUS, GA.—The Bibb Mill at Columbus is running less than half time at present, said W. D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, in denying a report to the effect that the mill "which has been on a curtailment program has now resumed a 60-hour week."

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Shipments of mercerized yarns from the plant of the Boger & Crawford Company here are now larger than at any time since the beginning of the 1930 depression in textiles, it is stated by the company. They report that the hosiery mills are buying more freely now, and the mercerizing plant is operating full time, while the spindles at Lincolnton are operating day and night.

UNION, S. C.—A 50-hour five-day week schedule will be inaugurated Monday by the Monarch, Ottaray and Lockhart textile plants of Union county, it is officially announced. These mills employ around 1,500 persons. For several months this group has been operating day shift on alternate weeks. All night work has been eliminated.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Four of the largest textile mill groups on the Piedmont section returned to full daytime operation after a period of curtailment.

Headquarters here of the Woodside, Easley, Brandon and Victor-Monaghan chains announced their mills would operate 55 hours a week, all daytime work.

The announcement said the schedule would continue so long as market conditions warranted.

The F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, of Greenville, also returned to a 55-hour week.

During most of the summer, the majority of the plants in this section operated only 40 hours per week.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Clark Thread Company, with headquarters at Newark, N. J., has definitely decided to build a new 40,000 spindle mill in the South, according to reliable information received here. The mill will probably be located in Georgia or Alabama.

The new mill will operate 40,000 spindles on combed thread yarn, 40s to 100s and will be equipped with the most modern equipment.

J. Stoney Drake, formerly superintendent of the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, but who has for some years past been president of the Drake Corporation, Norfolk, Va., will be manager of the new Clark plant.

It is also understood that the Clark Thread Company, one of the best known thread companies in the country, will later move some of its present equipment to the South. It now operates mills at Newark, East Newark and Bloomfield, N. J.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

NORFOLK, VA.—The Southland Manufacturing Company, capital stock \$25,000, has been incorporated by R. E. Murray, National Bank of Commerce Building, to manufacture cottons and woolsens.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Federal Courts have announced a decision in the case of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company against the South Carolina Tax Commission, by which the manufacturing company compromises on its contention in the litigation over the issue of documentary stamps. Suit was brought by the Graniteville Manufacturing Company to restrain the State Tax Commission from forcing it to pay for documentary stamps to be placed on its notes. The company maintains offices in both Graniteville, S. C., and Augusta, Ga. It contended that it should not be required to pay South Carolina for the documentary stamps when the greater part of its business was transacted in Augusta, Ga. The State of South Carolina gained by the decision approximately \$5,000 and lost \$229.24 in stamp tax.

WINCHESTER, VA.—A trustee in bankruptcy will be appointed for the Arthur G. Jones Woolen Mills Corporation as soon as a schedule of liabilities and assets is filed by W. C. Armstrong, Front Royal, receivers, it was announced, following an order of Judge H. C. McDowell, of United States District Court, formally adjudicating the corporation bankrupt. The receivers interposed no objection to the order. In fact, it was said, the receivers made the suggestion.

Since the receivers were appointed last spring by Judge McDowell on the petition of the stockholders' protective committee, they have liquidated a large amount of "frozen assets," affected many economics in operation and turned out and sold upwards of \$400,000 worth of cloth, even at a time when the woolen industry the country over was regarded as "sick."

The stockholders' protective committee said arrangements had been completed with financial interests to purchase assets of the company, effect a reorganization, and resume operations in a hope of realizing the funds they invested over five years ago when the property and business of Winchester Woolen Mills, Inc., were acquired by Arthur G. Jones and his associates. Many of those who invested in the Jones company were women, most of them in very modest circumstances.

### Shirley Speaks On Co-operation

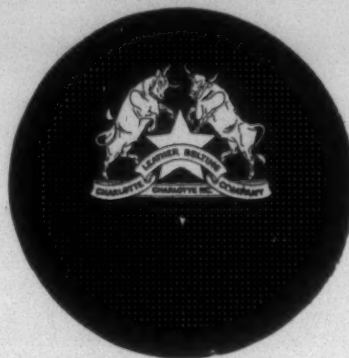
The second of the annual series of lectures delivered to students of the State College Textile School by prominent men connected with the textile industry, was given on October 29th by Marvin Shirley, district manager of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Shirley took as his subject "Co-operation On A Practical Basis," and described in detail the co-operative services which the United States Department of Commerce renders to the textile industry.

Taking the various phases of the textile industry in their natural sequence, Mr. Shirley said that the Bureau of the Census first enters this field of practical co-operation and compiles information on cotton consumption, spindle activity, and textile manufacturing.

1894

1930



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Its High Tensile  
Strength and  
Friction Grip  
Permit Loose  
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Its remarkable flexibility  
gives a VISE-LIKE grip  
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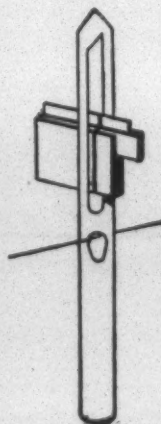
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### K-A Electrical WARP STOP

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Used successfully on all makes of looms weaving all kinds of fabrics

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### RHODE ISLAND WARP STOP EQUIPMENT CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

HASS-HOWELL BLDG.

ATLANTA, GA.

## Water for the Textile Industries

(Continued from Page 12)

removal which consists in destroying the color with an excess of chlorine and then removing the excess of chlorine with activated carbon. Hydrodarco, the activated carbon used by the writer's organization, has a remarkable affinity for chlorine, and combines chemically with it.

Where it is possible to remove the color from a clear water by means of excess chlorination and subsequent treatment with activated carbon, coagulation and sand filtration may be eliminated entirely.

### SOFT WATER

Few industries have realized the importance of soft water as quickly as the textile industries. It is not enough that the water must be reasonably soft; for many textile purposes the water must be entirely free from hardness.

For this reason the textile industries were among the very first purchasers of zeolite softening plants, and now it is only the exceptional textile works which is not thus equipped.

You are all familiar with the principles of the zeolite or base exchange softener—how the lime and magnesia in the hard water are replaced by soda from the zeolite, which becomes a lime and magnesia zeolite in the process; and how, after the zeolite has given up all of its readily replaceable soda, and has thus become "exhausted," it is regenerated with a solution of common salt which drives out from the zeolite the lime and magnesia which have been taken up, and gives to the zeolite a fresh supply of soda with which it can resume its softening operations.

We have become so accustomed to our zeolite softeners that we are very likely to forget that no one—not even we chemists who are charged with developing "bigger and better" zeolites—knows exactly how a particle of zeolite operates in exchanging its soda for lime and magnesia of the hard water with which it comes in contact. We have our theories and our suspicions, but up to date there is no generally accepted picture of just what takes place in a zeolite molecule in either the softening or regeneration procedures.

Probably the most interesting developments in zeolite softeners have been in the zeolite themselves. The first zeolite used for water softening was made in Germany in the first decade of the twentieth century, and was prepared by melting together the proper proportions of the appropriate constituents. The principal difficulty with this zeolite was that it was too slow both in softening and regeneration. The regeneration process, for example, required 8 to 12 hours.

The same objections held largely true for the zeolite which shortly afterwards appeared in this country and which was made by processing a certain kind of clay.

The first of our really modern zeolites put in its appearance near the end of the second decade of the century. This, as you know, was greensand.

In contrast to its predecessors, greensand was quite rapid in its action, both as to softening and to regeneration. The principal objection to greensand was, and still is, its low base exchange capacity—that is, the small amount of water which will be softened by a greensand softener of a given size.

The next and most recent development in zeolites is the gel type, in which is combined the rapid action of greensand and water softening capacity several times that of greensand. To this type belongs Crystalite, the gel-zeolite manufactured by the writer's organization.

Since the new zeolites will soften from two to four or five times as much water as the same volume of greensand would accomplish, it follows that a much smaller softener with the new zeolite will do the work of a much larger greensand unit. By the same token, a Crystalite softener of the same size as a greensand softener will furnish several times as much soft water between regenerations as will the greensand unit, and with only a fraction of the labor and wash water required for the greensand.

Unfortunately, the zeolite situation is likely to be confusing to the layman because of pending litigation in connection with both zeolite softening apparatus and with the zeolites themselves. For this reason, a prospective purchaser of zeolite equipment will do well to make sure that the softener he is thinking of buying does not infringe any patents on either apparatus or zeolite mineral. There are several manufacturers—but only a few—who can properly give this assurance.

### NON-CORROSIVE WATER

The last few years have seen a decided advance in our understanding of why some waters will corrode iron pipe and some will not. Time will not permit me to discuss the theory of corrosion as it is now rather generally accepted, nor to take up in detail the methods of preventing corrosion.

It will be sufficient to say here that the corrosion of iron pipe by water may be determined pretty definitely by an analysis of the water. Provision should, therefore, be made in advance either to treat the water so that it will be non-corrosive, or else to make the piping and other metal surfaces with which the water comes in con-

(Continued on Page 25)

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### Organize Textile Club at Whitmire

A call for a meeting to organize a Men's Textile Club was met with much enthusiasm when seventy men from the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Whitmire Plant, met in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium Friday night, November 1st. R. L. Wood, superintendent of the Whitmire plant, acted as temporary chairman. The club was organized with the following officers: W. T. Morton, president; J. H. Franks, vice-president; E. M. Horton, secretary; and J. C. Abracs, Jr., treasurer.

The second and fourth Friday nights in each month were designated as meeting nights. The purpose of the club is for the discussion of the problems of the mill man in his every-day duties, and also to promote the welfare of the community.

The following are eligible for membership: superintendent, overseers, second hands, section men, and smash hands.

### Better Penetration in Cotton-Warp Sizing

MUCH experimentation and discussion has convinced most mill men that penetration is very necessary in warp sizing. In order to obtain the maximum penetration, a number of factors which have a direct bearing in the matter must be considered.

There is little doubt in the minds of those who are familiar with the sizing of all kinds of cotton warp yarns that good penetration of the size compound on, or into, the warp yarns produces:

1. Greater strength of the warp yarns.
2. Less shedding of the size in the loom.
3. Better protection against mechanical damage to the warp yarn during weaving.

These are all worth-while objects to strive for, but there are also dangerous factors to be guarded against. Unless necessary precautions are taken, detrimental effects are liable to develop after sizing when the goods are being woven or even finished. It is not only necessary to use a warp conditioner that fulfills all purposes for which it is designed, but also one that does so consistently under all conditions. Most important of all, one must be certain that the sizing compound contains no ingredients which will cause difficulty in removing the size from the warps by ordinary commercial desizing methods.

#### METHODS OF OBTAINING PENETRATION

Sizing machinery and equipment must be kept in good working order if satisfactory and uniform results are desired. If the proper sizing material for the type of yarn to be sized is selected, the next step is to apply it in the best possible manner. Some of the factors involved in securing the greatest possible penetration of size are:

1. Condition of size solution in size box.
2. Speed of yarn traveling through the box.
3. Amount of immersion of yarn in the size bath.
4. Temperature of size solution.
5. Degree and method of squeezing out.
6. Rate and method of drying.

The fluidity of the size solution greatly affects its rate of penetration. It is certain that a thin or very fluid size solution will penetrate more rapidly. To keep the solution fluid and to keep the temperature around 180 to 190 deg. F. (83 to 88 deg. C.), and also to supply fresh solution at intervals to prevent thickening of the mixture.

Slow speed of the yarn through the size solution as well as thorough immersion is essential to good penetration.

The degree of penetration depends somewhat on the kind of yarn being treated. It is reasonable to assume that the less twist a warp yarn contains the greater the penetration of the size will be, all other conditions being similar. Sufficient pressure at the squeeze rolls is essential to reduce the amount of size on the outside of the yarn. Often the nip of the squeeze rolls becomes a source of trouble. This can be eliminated by covering the rolls with suitable material.

Slow drying of the size solution into the yarn is important and is accomplished usually by one or more steam heated cylinders. Too high a temperature will result in baking of the yarn, which is very undesirable. Numerous rods over and under which the warp yarns run after they have passed the drying cylinders serve to separate and adjacent yarns that might have stuck together in the sizing.

Assuming that all these considerations have been accomplished successfully, two important factors still remain, and these are the conditions of the sized warp as it arrives at the loom and the atmospheric conditions in which the cloth is woven.

Most cotton warps, after they are slashed and beamed, pass through the drawing-in and reeding operations, after which it may be sometime before they are placed in a loom. Hence a sized warp generally has an opportunity to become set in that space of time.

Cotton fabrics usually are woven under 65 to 75 per cent relative humidity, because weaving in a very dry atmosphere also causes static and formation of little balls of fiber, etc., behind the reed, which result in constant breakage of warp yarns during weaving.

Many cotton mills use straight tallow as a softener and ordinary corn or potato starch as an adhesive material, and nothing else. It is advisable for such mills to obtain an additional penetrating agent which will increase both the speed and depth of penetration of the size into the warp. Gums, etc., also are added to obtain greater adhesiveness. Such compounds, however, aid in obtaining quicker penetration because they are more uniform and consistent in their action and do not cause trouble in removal. Straight gum is more difficult to remove from cotton warps in finishing than starch. But the combination of gum and starch plus the correct form of fatty matter presents no problem.—Houghton's *Black & White*.

### Hunter Co. Sales Largest in Years

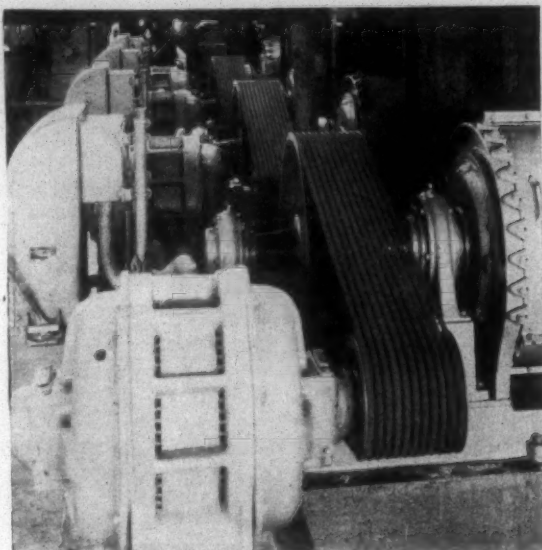
"Our sales this week totaled the largest yardage in any week since January, 1927, which period we, of course, all remember as an extremely active one," Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. states. "Very large orders on standard print cloths were placed, prices were advanced  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ c a yard, with sales made at the advanced prices, and, notwithstanding the relatively lower volume of business that was placed during the first two weeks in October, our total yardage sales for October show considerable increase over September. There was a large inquiry for deliveries running through to March, but it is our feeling that goods for next year's delivery should and will bring better prices than those current today.

"Sales on colored goods, including flannels, chambrays, denims and export fabrics, were most encouraging, and there was activity on practically all constructions, the volume being well over 100 per cent in excess of production. Towels were in good demand, and sales ran well in excess of production. The demand continues to improve on sheets and pillowcases and some sizes show a distinct trend toward repeated popularity for Christmas selling.

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## State College Textile Students Visit Textile Exposition

The annual inspection trip of the senior class of State College Textile School was planned for the fall, so that the students could visit the Southern Textile Exposition and attend the semi-annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association held at Greenville, S. C., during the past week.

Leaving Raleigh on a special bus, the students, accompanied by Dean Nelson and Professors Hart and Hilton, went directly to Greenville where they spent three days visiting mills and studying the various machines and equipment displayed in the Textile Exposition.

The purpose of the trip was two-fold; first, to enable the students to examine the latest improved machinery; and second, to obtain data and other information which will be used for discussion on class and at regular meetings of the Tompkins Textile Society.

Every loom company which exhibited at Greenville, the majority of the rayon companies, and many other manufacturers, had at least one State College alumnus in their space and these men, as well as others, spent considerable time explaining the new features of their equipment to the students.

Thursday morning a visit was made to the Dunean Mills where the students saw many fancy fabrics being made from fine yarns. Two graduates of the Textile School, Vardell Williamson and A. T. Quantz, Jr., conducted the students through this large plant and explained various details to them. They also visited the Southern Franklin Process Company where the various details of package dyeing were demonstrated. T. R. Johnson, a graduate of the School, is Textile Chemist at this plant.

Friday morning, the seniors paid a complimentary visit to the Textile Department of Clemson College where they were courteously received and shown through by Professor R. L. Lee, who received his master's degree at State College last year. Professor W. E. Shinn, head of the weaving and knitting divisions at Clemson, is also a graduate of North Carolina State College.

Students who made the trip to Greenville were: M. B. Amos, High Point, N. C.; J. C. Barnhardt, Charlotte, N. C.; J. Y. Bass, Birmingham, Ala.; L. B. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; D. J. Cameron, Lakedale, N. C.; H. C. Carter, Wallace, N. C.; C. N. Cone, Jr., Greensboro, N. C.; N. C. Daveport, Lafayette, Ga.; J. N. Gammon, Griffin, Ga.; J. H. Gardner, Greensboro, N. C.; W. W. Greenhalgh, New Britain, Conn.; D. B. Hardin, Terrell, Texas; J. W. Inscoe, Louisburg, N. C.; J. B. Lamar, Spray, N. C.; C. R. Little, Southside, N. C.; G. H. McGinn, Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. McKelvey, Pelzer, S. C.; O. J. Mullaney, Hyannis, Mass.; E. Purcell, Wentworth, N. C.; H. H. Rankin, Gastonia, N. C.; C. D. Reams, Roxboro, N. C.; S. G. Riley, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.; W. R. Rogers, Oakboro, N. C.; L. F. Sharpe, Hickory, N. C.; J. R. Sherrill, Raleigh, N. C.; R. Skidmore, Norwood, N. C.; R. B. Suggs, Balmont, N. C.

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## Water for the Textile Industries

(Continued from Page 22)

tact of materials that are in themselves non-corrosive.

### WASTE WATER PURIFICATION

Of steadily increasing importance is the purification of waste liquors from textile works, and particularly from dye houses. Up till the present, the subject has been of practical importance in only those few States in which the health boards have police powers and can compel the owner of an industry to stop polluting a water course. In the rest of the States, in the absence of such police powers in the health boards, most of the industries are trying to put off the evil day as long as possible and are content to let matters take their course.

With our steadily growing population, and the ever-increasing use of surface water for public water supplies, it is only reasonable to assume that the day of reckoning is not far off, and is approaching with accelerated rapidity. It would, therefore, seem to be wisdom on the part of the textile industries to be prepared for the day of judgment, and possibly even anticipate it, since a program voluntarily adopted after an intelligent analysis of the situation may well be considerably more effective and economical than one imposed by governmental regulation.

There are several methods of accomplishing this purification. If the liquors contain much suspended matter, the same combination of coagulation, sedimentation, and filtration used in water purification frequently gives the desired result. If the liquors are relatively clear but highly colored, they may frequently be decolorized by an active decolorizing carbon such as Hydrodarco. If the liquors are excessively alkaline, carefully controlled neutralization may be the simplest answer.

There are so many variables which may enter into the composition of waste liquors, that the most advantageous method of purifying them can be diagnosed accurately only after a careful and complete analysis of conditions—not only as to the character of the liquors themselves, but as to the operation of the plant, the character of the adjacent drainage area, and other considerations which are peculiar to the particular case at hand. Here again the chemist and the chemical engineer frequently play an important part in working out the most economical and effective treatment.

### CONCLUSION

In this brief address it has been possible for me to sketch only very briefly and in general terms the more important problems of water purification for the textile industries, and the most modern methods employed for solving these problems. If I have succeeded in leaving with you even the most general sort of picture of the situation, the occasion has been worth while.

## German Concern Is Heavy Cotton Buyer

Heavy purchases of cotton in Greenville and other cities in the cotton section have been made by H. Westerschulte, representative of the Deutsch-American Exporting and Importing company of Bremen, Germany, who was in Greenville conferring with D. E. McCuen, cotton man of this city.

Westerschulte was in Greenville about a year ago and plans to make annual visits to the South in purchasing cotton for his firm. He will sail Tuesday from New York to Germany and will return to this section next October.—Greenville Daily News.

## You can treat them as rough as you want to

Rockweave, baskets, hampers and trucks are built to take all the rough treatment you hand them. As a matter of fact, before we make any Rockweave product, we subject the material to the same severe tests that you yourself give. Then we're sure that the products will stand up under the knocks and bumps, under the strain of heavy loads and day-in, day-out service.

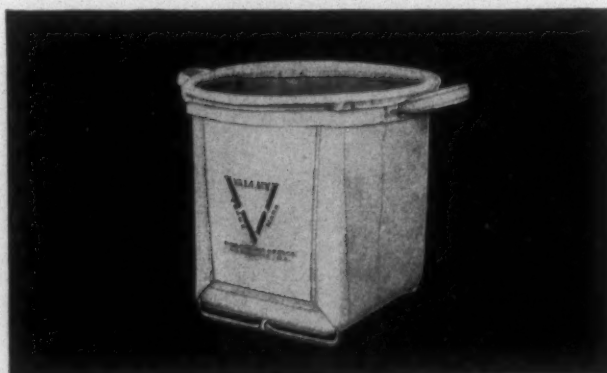
These baskets couldn't undergo such tests if the material weren't so carefully selected, and skillfully manufactured. To begin with, every bit of canvas is our own Triumph Duck, a strong, hard-wearing material made right here in the mills. Frames are made of round, specially tempered spring steel, and resilient galvanized strap bands riveted both crosswise and lengthwise to the frame—the most protective bottom yet devised. Top rims are bound with chrome leather. Basket shoes can be replaced when worn.

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## ROCKWEAVE MILLS

CANVAS PRODUCTS DIVISION DIVISION CALLAWAY MILLS

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA



## Tenderable Cotton Ginned Gains

Washington.—A larger proportion of the cotton of the present crop, ginned prior to October 1, was tenderable under the cotton futures act than that of the 1929 crop ginned to the same date, according to the grade and staple report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The quantity also is larger owing to heavier early ginings this season.

From the standpoint of tenderability in settlement of contracts subject to Section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, an analysis of the figures indicates a total of 5,404,300 bales, or 85.8 per cent tenderable, compared with 83.7 per cent tenderable in the case of cotton ginned prior to October 1, last year.

Of tenderable cotton 4,912,500 bales, or 78.0 per cent of total upland, ranged in staple from  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch to 1 1-32 inches inclusive, and 491,800 bales were over 1 1-32 inches in staple.

Of upland cotton, 895,000 bales, or 14.2 per cent, were untenderable, compared with 16.3 per cent of last year's crop ginned up to the same date.

Of these, 9,800 bales were untenderable on account of deficiency in grade alone; 882,700 bales, for deficiency in staple alone; and 3,300 bales were doubly disqualified, being untenderable in both grade and staple.

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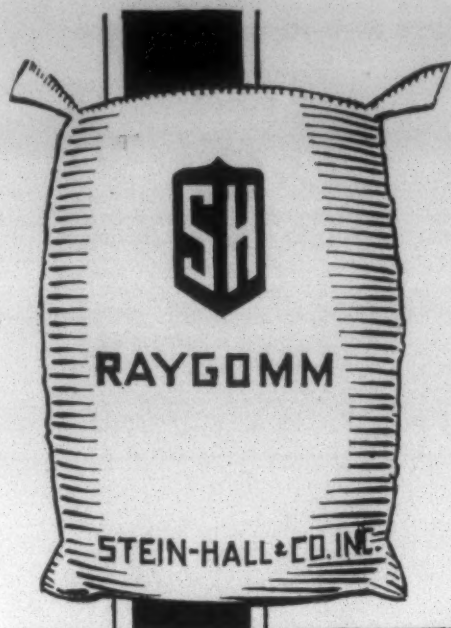
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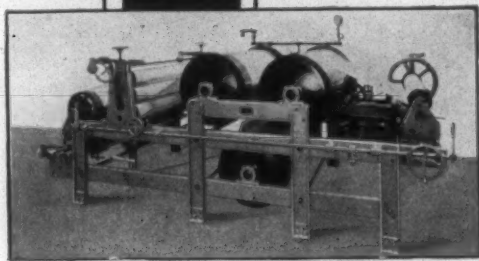
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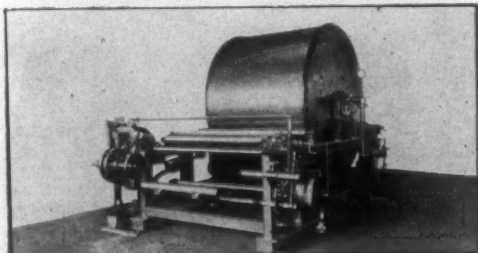
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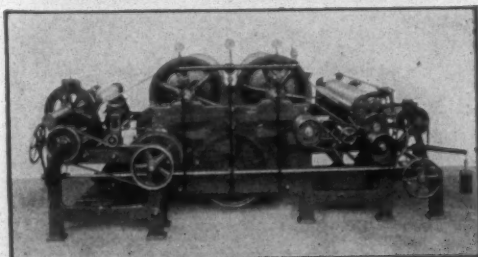
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## Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 10)

of the leaders of the past. Our masses have reached a level of intelligence that makes it impossible for the forces of revolution and the exponents of unproved economic and political theories to gain headway.

The readjustments of the past 12 months have prepared a solid foundation for a new era of trade and industrial expansion. The road ahead has been cleared for rapid advances in chemistry, engineering and the handling of economic and political problems. American business is carried on largely by great corporations, and the ownership of these has been shifted from Wall Street to Main Street. When Main Street finally insists on the stabilization of prices by outlawing the activities of selfish and irresponsible pools, the transformation will be complete.

The days before us will disclose many new synthetic foods, startling developments in the manufacture and use of cold, rapid progress in the preservation of health, automatic factories operated almost entirely with mechanical power, world-wide transportation by air, and revolutionary changes in the fields of radio, electronics, fuels and alloys.

Ahead of us are still greater adventures in science and business. We must tackle such problems as railroad consolidation, branch banking, unrestricted short selling, and plans for dealing with agricultural and other surpluses. We will have plenty to keep us busy in devising ways to conserve our natural resources, reduce industrial waste, prevent crime and fraud, build new kinds of cities, create mergers that are free of the evils of monopoly, and abolish distressing business depressions by preventing unjustified inflations.

Our billions of dollars will soon be put to work in building thousands more miles of surfaced highways, reforesting devastated lands, destroying insect pests, installing safety devices, constructing schools, providing amusement and recreation facilities, eliminating noise, extending heat and power lines to remote communities, removing city slums, and in creating millions of new and improved machines to take the place of equipment rendered obsolete by technical developments.

Coming months open a new chapter in world history. There can be no walking backwards. We started on the liberation of man from serfdom, and we must either go ahead with the job of making leisure and luxury available to the masses or face the crisis of a revolution. New projects and new industries will have to take up the slack of unemployment very soon if we are to avoid a conflict between the idle masses and current social conditions.

Never has American business been confronted by fewer serious problems. Practically every form of menacing inflation has been corrected. We have greater available wealth to work with than any people ever had before. Labor is plentiful, production facilities are at hand and extravagance has been abolished. We have everything needed to make us a happy and busy nation except the will to commence.

This necessary willingness to go ahead will be manifested the moment constructive leadership is shown in the stock market. And when we do start, there must be clear recognition of the necessity of directing our business advances along new lines. Instead of concentrating attention upon the invention and construction of machines to replace labor in established industries, primary thought must be given to the development of new and backward industries; the opening up of virgin lands, the tapping of new sources of wealth, the harnessing of idle



water-power, and the creation of higher standards of living in foreign lands in order to develop greater markets for our products.

Of course, the mechanization of industry must continue. It is to that chiefly we owe our world leadership. But it is our duty to give more consideration to the workers ruthlessly displaced than to the out-of-date machines we scrap. It is essential that industry find a way to settle justly its indebtedness to workers who lose that society may again. For remedies we might consider a dismissal wage, shorter working periods, a vocational guidance service, and a system of Federal employment agencies.

In building our new era of prosperity, let us begin right by undertaking at once to work out the answers to age-old questions. Here is one that deserves attention: Is it impossible to prevent the periodic speculative orgies that draw in the public, destroy the savings of millions of people and hurl business from the heights of folly to the depths of despair? A social menace that refuses to lend itself to self-correction, must either be removed or controlled.

Let us quit temporizing with destructive forces that are continually destroying the stability of prices and preventing the uniform growth of industry. It is time that legitimate business struck back at its enemies—those who kick at high and low to suit the needs of speculation—who are more interested in wide price fluctuations than the steady production of goods.

Many great reputations and fortunes are born during periods of industrial distress and difficulty. But the men back of these outstanding accomplishments are the kind who clutch their aims with an iron grip. Blown this way and that, they only bend, and never break. They are steadfast in their opinions, never wait for the crowd, and do not change from a bull on Monday to a bear on Friday. What one does in spite of circumstances, rather than because of them, is the measure of his ability.

With human nature as it is, there is no way to prevent the coming of times when life loses much of its song. But we must remember that the effect of despondency is disastrous. It produces paralysis of effort and forces the individual to take his eyes off encouragements and look only at difficulties. No one is ever beaten unless he succumbs to discouragement, and such a condition never helped Mr. Citizen or his business over a difficulty, and never will.

### New Cotton Fabrics in Museum

A new collection of cotton dress fabrics for the fall and winter season has just been placed on exhibition at the U. S. National Museum in Washington, it was announced by C. K. Everett, of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute. This new exhibit replaces the first display assembled by the Institute which has been on view during the summer.

The new collection includes a number of heavier cottons in new designs and in new colors suitable for fall and winter wear. As in the case of the Institute's first exhibit in the Museum all the fabrics were designed and made in American cotton mills from American grown cotton.

The previous display of summer cottons was viewed by tens of thousands of visitors who were in Washington during the spring and summer months. The new exhibit continues to occupy a prominent position in the same gallery with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's trans-Atlantic plane, the "Spirit of St. Louis."



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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods trading was active during most of the week, with the stronger cotton market lending support through the first half of the week. Sales of print cloths, sheetings and convertibles continued on a steady basis, with sales well ahead of production. Business was active for nearby delivery and there were numerous contracts running through the first quarter of the year. Print cloths, which were the most active sellers, and sheetings, showed a price advance of an eighth cent a yard. Sales of print cloth were estimated as being more than 500,000 pieces. Sheetting business was more active and drills sold better than in any other recent week.

Additional business was reported on denims and other work suit materials. There was a better demand for wash goods and some of the finer grades of gingham. Sheets and pillow cases, blankets and flannels sold moderately, with increasing buying interest in these lines.

Mills producing heavy goods for mechanical or other purposes are now holding prices much firmer in consequence of the cotton advance of the past week or two. The situation in cotton duck sales is such that higher prices must be secured or some mills are certain to have to mark off some very great losses on past production. The demand for duck has shown a little improvement in some direction, but is still held back by the slow development of business in building, transportation and other lines of general trade.

Better sales of combed sateens have been reported of late, and further inquiries for goods of this description were current. Sales at  $11\frac{1}{2}c$  were reported on 128?68 38-inch 5.50-yard warp sateens combed, and some bids were reported current for 140 72 and 140?76 counts. Demands were reported running into slightly better grade goods than has recently been the case. On the 88x140 39-inch 510-yard combed filling sateens  $16\frac{1}{2}c$  was quoted, with some interest shown by buyers.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, $38\frac{1}{2}$ lin., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	$6\frac{7}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	17
Denims	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Standard prints	8
Dress gingham	$12\frac{1}{2}$ -15

### Constructive Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.  
New York City



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—A fair amount of yarn business was done through the first half of the market. The cotton situation helped the spinners maintain prices and resulted in an advance on most constructions. In general spinners were much firmer in their price ideas and in a stronger position than they have occupied this year. Buyers keep in close touch with the market and inquiry was better than it was in some time. Many consumers have covered their known needs, although they have been slow in covering anticipated requirements. An easing cotton market later in the week made buyers more cautious. Most dealers were of the opinion that the price advance was held until further buying support was evident.

Both buyers and sells of yarns appear more optimistic and there is a general feeling that the price decline is about over. Spinners were inclined to disregard the cotton market on Friday and Saturday as far as prices were concerned.

The more important customers of this market have operated again in a conservative way and in carded yarns their buying appears to have reached its peak by mid-week. Spinners and distributors advanced their carded yarn quotations approximately 1 cent a pound and then they had to stop. The small consumers, who account for a considerable part of the total sale yarn distribution, declined to be influenced by rising cotton and cotton yarn quotations. Many of the local houses experienced no sales improvement at all.

The carded cotton yarn division was impressed by the considerable amount of pending business that has been hanging fire for several days. What will help materialize the business is continued strength in the staple, it is declared, a factor that has not developed within the past two days or since the sharp rise on Tuesday. A few feel they had best wait until November 8, when the Government's cotton report is issued. A number of small to fair size commitments went through.

4s to 8s	20 1/2 a
<b>Southern Single Skeins.</b>	
10s	21 a
12s	21 1/2 a
14s	22 a
16s	22 1/2 a
20s	23 a
24s	23 1/2 a
26s	24 a
30s	24 1/2 a
<b>Southern Single Warps.</b>	
8s to 10s	21 a 21 1/2
12s	21 1/2 a 22
14s	22 a 22 1/2
16s	22 1/2 a 23
20s	23 a 23 1/2
26s	27 1/2 a
30s	28 1/2 a
<b>Southern Two-Ply Skeins.</b>	
8s	21 a
10s	21 1/2 a 22
12s	22 a 22 1/2
14s	22 1/2 a 23
16s	23 a
20s	23 1/2 a
24s	26 a
26s	27 1/2 a
30s	28 1/2 a
40s	36 a

8s to 10s	22 a 22 1/2
<b>Southern Two-Ply Warps.</b>	
12s	22 1/2 a 23
14s	23 a 23 1/2
16s	23 1/2 a 24
20s	24 a
24s	26 1/2 a 27
26s	27 1/2 a 28
30s	28 1/2 a 29
40s	37 a
<b>Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones.</b>	
8s	21 a
10s	21 1/2 a 22
12s	22 a 22 1/2
14s	22 1/2 a 23
16s	23 a
18s	23 a 23 1/2
20s	23 1/2 a 24
22s	24 a 24 1/2
24s	25 a 25 1/2
26s	26 a 26 1/2
30s	28 1/2 a 29
40s	36 a
30s dbl. carded	33 a 33 1/2
30s tying in	27 1/2 a 28
<b>Carpet Yarns.</b>	
8s and 9s white warp	20 a 21
twist	18 a
8s tinged tubes	18 a
8s part waste	17 a 18

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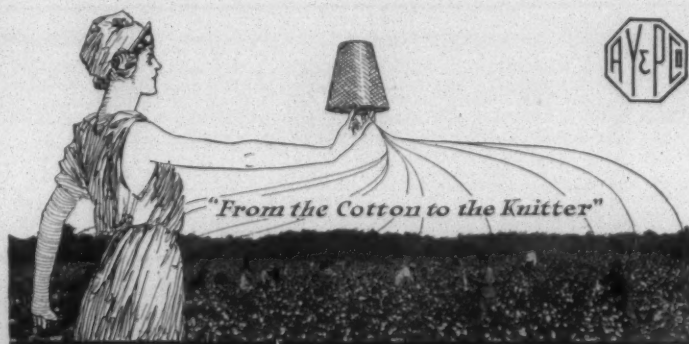
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### Viscose Co. Has New Extra Dull Yarn

The Viscose Company is introducing to the market its new dull luster viscose process rayon yarn, Sombray, and it is expected that in a few days several of the larger knitters will start their individual exploitation of it.

The new yarn is introduced primarily for the underwear knitting trade and is described as being a yarn duller than the company's Dulesco and a particularly strong yarn, having the same degree of strength as the regular full luster yarns.

The new yarn is made up in 144 denier with 36 filaments, being put up on cones. It is particularly adaptable for underwear and its initial exploitation will be along this line. The reason for its development, it is said, was with the intention of catering to the demand for extremely dull surfaces, which according to fashion's decree are in vogue in underwear.

The Viscose Company introduced its first dull luster yarn, Dulesco, over two years ago and it is intended to supplement this first dull luster yarn with Sombray. While the present size is intended for underwear, it is possible that other sizes may be made should there be any demand for them.

In the promotion of the new type of yarn, particular stress will be laid on the comparatively high strength of it, which is about the same as the full luster yarns, a point which is said to make it superior to most dull luster rayon.

It is the company's intention to encourage the use of this yarn to conform with the specifications laid down in the Crown band quality control plan. Initial advertisements of underwear fabrics made of Sombray are expected to appear in the trade press in the next few days.

### New Direct Dyestuff

Newport Chemical Works has developed a new orange dye known as Newport Direct Orange F, which may be applied to rayon, cotton, pure or weighted silks, either as a self color or in combinations. It is described as leveling and penetrating exceptionally well and possessing sufficient fastness for ordinary purposes. It is employed also in textile printing. It produces a brilliant orange when printed direct and gives an excellent discharge when used as a "ground" color, it is said.



## Handling-Material Accidents— An Engineering Problem

(Continued from Page 6)

or has a weakness in the abdominal structure, which would, under the right conditions, easily produce one.

With such a serious situation before us and a realization of the burden imposed on the textile industry through handling-material accidents, which include such trivial occurrences as, object dropped upon another person by a fellow worker; being caught between two objects, injury due to something falling from a load, or piling material, strain in handling, violent contact with sharp or rough objects—careful thought should be given to the possibility of assisting the human element with properly designed mechanical devices which are only possible through engineering revision.

## Rayon Companies Control Rubenstein Patent

The entire capital stock of the Knitting Arts Corporation, which was recently formed for the purpose of controlling the patent issued to H. Rubenstein on April 22, 1930, has been purchased by the Viscose Company, Du Pont Rayon Company, and Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

It will be recalled that the Rubenstein Patent No. 1,155,968 covers the manufacture of a circular knit underwear fabric of a run-resistant nature, and has been the subject of much discussion in both knitting and retail circles during recent months. In fact, reported threats of injunction against the manufacture and sale of fabric and garments made under the claims of the Rubenstein patent caused retailers to fear the possibility of litigation and as a result created a disturbance in the knitting industry detrimental to knitters and rayon producers as well. The acquisition of the patent by three of the leading rayon producers puts at rest the uneasiness which has prevailed since its issuance and lays the foundation for the industry to capitalize to the fullest extent the growing popularity of run-resistant fabric.

While the rayon producers referred to above have paid a substantial sum for the patent, it is their intention to make but a nominal charge for its use to cloth knitters and underwear manufacturers, believing it to be to the best interests of all concerned to permit the use of the patent by all manufacturers who are willing to adhere to certain standards of construction which will tend to prolong the popularity of the fabric and at the same time encourage higher quality standards in the manufacture of circular knit rayon underwear.

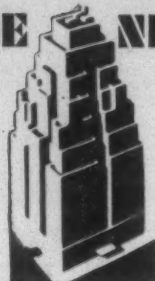
Applications for a license to use the Rubenstein patent will be accepted on the basis of a royalty charge of one-quarter of a cent for each pound of run-resistant fabric manufactured by the licensee to those making application for same within a period of thirty days from date and executing the license agreement promptly thereafter. After that time, the Knitting Arts Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all applications for license and to increase the rate of royalty to future licensees.

It is hoped that by January 1, 1931, specifications and standards can be set up which will apply principally to the weight of the fabric made under this patent, which standards will apply to all licensees alike.

License agreements are now in the course of preparation and further details will be announced later.

All applications for license are to be addressed to the temporary office of the Knitting Arts Corporation, Suite 1406, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York.

## BUSINESS MEN say It's Good Business to stop at THE NEW YORKER



THERE'S something pleasantly prosperous in the sound of "You can get me at the Hotel New Yorker." That's just one of the reasons so many business men are always registered with us.

The New Yorker has 2500 rooms, every one with radio, tub and shower bath, Servidor and circulating ice water. There are four popular-priced restaurants, including Coffee Shop. Rates from \$3.50 a day. 85% of the rooms are \$5, or less.

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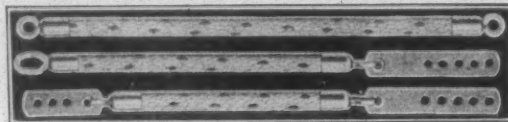
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## Loom Cords a Specialty



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The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

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## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Seven years experience as second hand and five as overseer. Best references. No. 5777.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant in large mill. Experienced and strictly sober. Will go anywhere in the South. References. No. 5778.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 20 years experience on plain and fancy weaves. I. C. S. graduate. No. 5779.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced on plain weaves, carding and spinning. 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent. I. C. S. graduate. References. No. 5780.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 14 years with one company. Efficient, sober, reliable and available. Best references. No. 5781.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand, in large mill. Four years with Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg. Four at Gaffney, over three at Reidsville, N. C. Familiar with yarns up to 48s. Refer to my employers. No. 5782.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Experienced on white and colored work, coarse or fine. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5783.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years on a wide variety of goods. Familiar with wide and narrow looms. References. No. 5784.

WANT position as plain weaver. Age 37. 15 years as overseer. Married. Go anywhere if there are good schools and churches. No. 5785.

WANT position as spinner, spooler, twister, winder. Married. 17 years with present company. Good manager help. Would accept position as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5786.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on two and four harness goods, plain white and colored, any numbers. No fancies. No. 5787.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both, or as second hand in large mill. Want a day job. Age 33. Three years on present job as carder and spinner. Married, good references. No. 5788.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 36. 12 years experience. No. 5789.

WANT position as stenographer, shipping or general office work. Lady of 12 years experience on present textile job. Best references. No. 5790.

WANT position as shipping clerk, cotton grader or warehouse man. Seven years with present employer. References. No. 5791.

WANT position as superintendent. 20 years experience on all classes of white, colored and fancy goods, cotton and rayon. Best references. No. 5792.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 10 years experience on cotton, rayon and silk. I. C. S. diploma. Age 35. Married. On present job two years. No. 5793.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Age 30. Ten years experience on Stafford, Draper and C. & K. looms. References. No. 5794.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, capable and the very best of references. No. 5795.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning—or either one. 18 years on present job. Experienced on white and colors. Good references. No. 5796.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced and capable and dependable. No. 5797.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding in a large mill. No. 5798.

WANT position as overseer, second hand—or would accept position as loom fixer till something better turns up. Experienced overseer and guarantee satisfaction. References from former employers. No. 5799.

WANT position as carder or spinner—or both. 15 years on carded and combed yarns. Three years as superintendent yarn mill. References. No. 5800.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 28. Ten years experience in carding, card grinding, speeder fixing, etc. Single. Good references. No. 5801.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or supply clerk. 15 years experience as cloth room overseer, and 5 years as supply clerk. Age 43. All past and present employers as reference. No. 5802.

WANT position as bookkeeper, paymaster or cost accountant. 10 years experience in cotton mill office. Age 30. Married, and best references. No. 5803.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced mill man. Good draftsman. Present employers as reference. No. 5804.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding and spinning. Carding preferred. Experienced and best references. No. 5805.

WANT position as superintendent. Textile graduate. Over six years experience as superintendent and designer. References the best. No. 5806.

WANT position as superintendent, carded and combed yarns. Experienced, reliable, and best references. No. 5807.

WANT position as superintendent of a small mill, or as overseer carding or master mechanic in large mill. Age 36, married, reliable and experienced on plain and dobby work. No. 5808.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning, spooling and winding. Experienced, qualified and able. A hard worker and will go anywhere. Investigation welcome and appreciated. No. 5809.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on plain, jacquard, dobby and fancies of all kinds. Textile graduate with nine years experience as overseer and superintendent. Age 39, strictly sober. Married and best of references. No. 5810.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 30. Nine years experience on plain, and fancies, cotton and rayon. Married. Now employed. Best of references. No. 5811.

## Imports Of Rayon In September

Imports of rayon yarns into the United States during September totalled 84,761 pounds, valued at \$73,389, a decline of 86,812 pounds from the figures for the previous month, marking the lowest point that monthly imports have reached in several years.

Germany supplied by far the larger part of the total imports of rayon yarn, although imports from that country were less than during August.

## India Buying Fewer Wide Cotton Voiles

The Indian market is a much smaller importer of American cotton voiles, which it used to cover on to the extent of many millions of yards and continues to, though in quantities that are about half of what was done as recently as 1928. The reduced imports by India are general and are affecting everyone in the domestic industry.

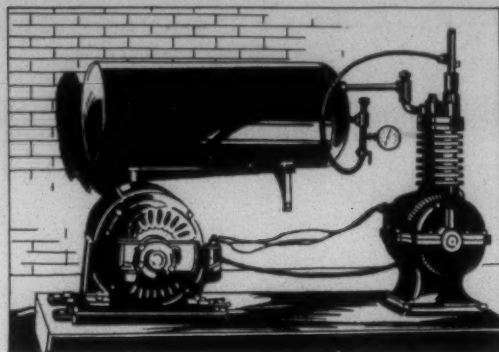
An important converting house that used to be well represented in that country has withdrawn and the increased opportunity for those remaining is not reflected in terms of good business. There are those who claim that both Japan and England are much more energetically disposed to go after the business, but their volume fails to make amends for what is lost to this country.

Several leading firms with Indian representation find trading opportunity there much reduced and an explanation heard for the effect is that economic conditions are not so satisfactory as they used to be, that is, they are not on a par with 1928. That activities in this quarter will regain their old volume is the expectation of those familiar with the problem of distribution in so important a consuming market.

The usual width used in the Indian trade is 44-45-inch voiles that are used by the masses there. Other weights and widths are evidently in demand, including much pound goods and special cloths used for headgear. The production of the wide voiles has materially subsided and the lost distribution cannot begin to be made up by the close of the year, it is held.

It is pointed out that in 1928 and partly in 1929 what appeared to be sales for consumption purposes turned out to represent surplus yardage.





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Your air compressor should function from the first piston stroke. And it will if regularly inspected and properly lubricated.

"Standard" Ario Compressor Oil keeps air compressors tight and free from leaks. It forms an effective film between compressor rings and

cylinders that assures instant pressure at the first move of the piston. It is specially refined to hold its body under heat and high speed operation and, most important of all, to keep compressor valves free and hold down carbon formation.

Like all other "Standard" Lubricants, "Standard" Ario Compressor Oil is the most economical

"STANDARD" Spindle Oil — Spindles  
 "STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil — Electric Motors  
 "STANDARD" Ario Compressor Oil — Air Compressors  
 "STANDARD" Motor Oil & Greases — Trucks  
 "STANDARD" Belt Dressing — Leather Belts

"STANDARD" Mill-Cot Lubricant  
 and "STANDARD" Loom Oil — Looms  
 "STANDARD" Atlantic Red Oil — Comb Boxes  
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**TWISTER  
RINGS**



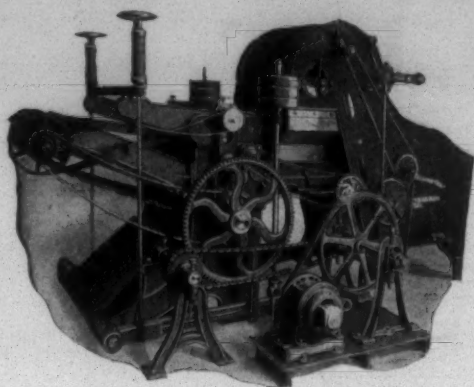
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RINGS**

Have Half-  
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Refinished

WHEN one side of a double flange ring has been used for several years, the idle under side becomes somewhat rusted and rough. Before you attempt to turn the ring over and use the other side, it should be refinished. We do this for a reasonable cost, and it contributes so much to easy starting that it is really a great economy. Write us, sending sample of your rings and stating quantity and we will quote prices on refinishing the unused flange.



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### Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

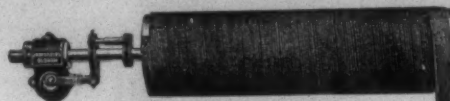
Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

### C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.

Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines  
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.



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"The New Flexible"

"Needs no 'Damping'"

Stocks in  
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and the South



The Standard  
Card-Grinding  
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GUARANTEED "A" QUALITY  
THE ONLY QUALITY WE MAKE

Used the wide world o'er, like

The DRONSFIELD CARD-GRINDERS

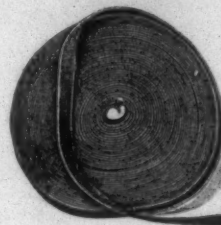


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Principal Supply  
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or

John Hetherington  
& Sons, Inc.

161 Devonshire St.,  
Boston, Mass.  
U. S. A.



1866

1930

*There is But One Best in Everything*

## "Tuffer" Card Clothing

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

*Once tried, always used*

## Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company

*Established 1866*

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

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### Slippery Floors

are a constant source of danger in the textile mill.

The use of

**Wyandotte**  
*Quality and Service*  
**Textile Alkalies**

in cleaning floors is an easy remedy, easily applied, and positively effective.

This unusual cleaner not only cleans floors clean, but it so thoroughly removes the causes of slipperiness that your floors are always safe to the feet of your busiest workers.



Ask your supply man for  
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The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.



# HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 6, 1930

## News of the Mill Villages

EASLEY, S. C.

Alice Mill

Friends of Miss Lillie Mae Aiken will be glad to know she is improving nicely in the Six Mile Hospital following an appendicitis operation last week.

Mrs. S. H. Sanders was called to Seneca, Friday on account of the death of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Amanda Nimmons.

Rev. and Mrs. E. M. Bolding had as dinner guests Sunday: Rev. and Mrs. Q. W. Dodd and children, Lewis and Louise, Rev. and Mrs. A. D. Lockee and daughter, Miss Margaret Lockee.

Revival services are drawing large crowds of both home folks and visitors. The church is full every night and Rev. Lockee is bringing real messages to the hearts of our village.

Mr. English Galloway has returned home from the Greenville city hospital where he underwent an operation for appendicitis, and is doing fine.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Holder and children of Beverly, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Holder.

Friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Layton of Greenville sympathize with them in the death of their infant son. Mrs. Layton is remembered here as Miss Onie Belt.

X. Y. Z.

PACOLET MILLS, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Here's a few news notes of Pacolet for the past week. The weather has been so bad we haven't attended the County Fair yet, but lots of us are going today. You see, Pacolet Mills is twelve miles from Spartanburg; we have a good asphalt road from that city clear through our village, but unless weather conditions permit we don't go to Spartanburg much.

But this isn't what you want is it? You want village news, don't you? Well here it is; the best news I've

heard for a long time. beginning November 1st, we are to start on a four-day week run and continue until January 1st and then we hope we can get five days. We have been running one week and standing one, so this is some better, isn't it? Yeh Boy!

No sickness is known at this writing. Most everybody seems to be in very good spirits, and looking for better times.

A guy here has introduced a new pair of overalls. They are triple stitched, reinforced seat, and no pockets; he calls them "Hoover Specials," so you can draw your own conclusions.

Both the Baptist and the Methodist church here have Sunday school at

### SO LIVE

*"Think big,  
Talk little,  
Love much,  
Laugh easily,  
Work hard,  
Give fully,  
Pay cash,  
And be kind,  
It is enough!"*

10 a. m. and preaching at 11 a. m. every Sunday morning.

Mr. Tommy J. Trowell is superintendent of Sunday-school and the Rev. W. T. Tate, is pastor at the Baptist, while at the Methodist, Mr. Frank Harold is the superintendent of Sunday school, and the Rev. Beverly H. Tucker is the pastor. Both churches cordially invite you to attend all services.

### American Legion Notes

Post No. 95 of the American Legion offers for the Armistice celebration, Tuesday, November 11th at 7:30 p. m. at Pacolet Mills Y. M. C. A. auditorium, a seven reel drama, entitled "Young Eagles." This is a war picture featuring Charles "Buddy" Rogers in one of his latest productions. Plenty of good music will be furnished during the show. The Post

drum and bugle corps will also strut their stuff.

Aunt Becky, I know you are tired reading this stuff so I am going to sign off till a later date. So until thein, adios.

OVERSEAS.

(No indeed, we never get tired reading good letters from mill villages, and you are truly a welcome contributor.—Aunt Becky.)

Show your friends the Home Section. They'll like it too.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Lincoln Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

This is my first time to write you our village news.

Our old mill has started on full time now, and everyone is very glad to be at work again. Our school is doing just fine.

Mrs. Euett died at her home on Davidson street, Wednesday morning at 7:30 after a short illness.

Our superintendent, Mr. Phil Peeler, has returned from his vacation to California; he reported a nice time.

Mrs. S. B. Kerley is improving at her home after a long illness.

The Lincoln Quartett motored to Albertville to all-day singing, Sunday.

We are enjoying some nice parties in our village now.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nayman will be the guests of his father Sunday, at Meridian.

Everyone enjoyed drawing for the prize given by J. H. Condra, Saturday, October 25th.

We are expecting a jolly Halloween.

Mr. John Wonack has moved to his new home on Meridian street.

COLLEEN.

(Thank you Colleen,—write again, and let me have your full name and address, please.—Aunt Becky.)

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### TRIBUTE TO "AUNT BECKY"

(Written By Shelby McManus and  
Published Jan. 25, 1917, in Mill  
News)

There's a dear and helpful lady  
Who is traveling through this land;  
And to us she's very precious  
'Tis our own "Aunt Becky Ann."

She is scattering golden sunshine,  
Passing 'round the fragrant flowers,  
And she brings us peace and pleasure  
In our saddest, darkest hours.

Many hearts have been uplifted  
From the depths of dark despair,  
By this cheerful little lady,  
As she travels here and there.

Oh, you dear and helpful "Becky,"  
As through life you onward go,  
Always well supplied with sunshine,  
Keep as pure as driven snow.

You have shown to us our duty,  
With your words of cheer and hope,  
And have saved us many a nickle  
We'd have spent for poisonous dope.

Dear and noblest little Becky  
We love no little bit,  
And we'll tell you so while living,  
So that you can treasure it.

We won't wait till you are sleeping,  
Ne'er to wake on earth again;  
For when walls of earth divide us  
You can't hear us tell you then.

All you stories are inspiring,—  
Best of all, "The Better Way,"  
Which stopped so many footsteps  
From going far astray.

May your days be long and sunny,  
May God bless the work you do,  
Till you take your flight to heaven  
For the crown that waits for you.

(When the above was written, we  
had Sunshine Clubs in many sections  
of the South, and all doing a great  
work. Would like to know what has  
become of Shelby McManus. — Aunt  
Ethel.)

Remember your friends. Let them  
see the Home Section after you read  
it.

### AUNT BECKY ATTENDS EXPOSITION AND SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION, AND MEETS MANY FRIENDS

I have said it time and again, and repeat it with all the emphasis at command, that the Southern Textile Association members are the finest looking group of men ever seen in any

convention. They don't only look it, they are fine, and I'd rather have them for my friends and "buddies" than to be rich.

Really, having such friends, is worth far more than all the wealth of the universe. A wealthy person never knows the real value of a friendship that stands by through thick and thin, through rain or shine:

"Into life's bitter cup true friendship drops

Balsamic sweets to overpower the gall—

True friends, like ivy and the wall it props

Both stand together or together fall."

And that is the kind of friendship which is mine—and has been, through the past 35 years—15 years between the looms, and 20 years wielding my pen and exerting my energies for the best interests of all who are in any way connected with the Southern textile industry—manufacturers and operatives. They must work together, or fail.

I do not think there is a textile manufacturer or executive in the entire South, who is too busy to see and welcome me in his office. Their warm handclaps and sincere interest in my work has been a great inspiration, and the ideal characters in my stories, are real flesh and blood characters as I have seen them—textile leaders with hearts as big as their mills.

The operatives, too, know that I am "one of them." I have helped to nurse their sick, bury their dead, dress their brides and name their babies. They know that I am genuinely interested in their welfare; educationally, morally, physically, financially, and spiritually; that's why they enjoy my writings, and take them to heart.

There is nothing I prize more than the confidence and good will of the mill operatives. I have the honor of being the only author who has chosen to write stories exclusively for the textile South, and without meaning to boast, evidence proves that my books are the favorites in every Southern mill village—the most extensively read of any in Y. M. C. A. and other community libraries.

Then, what a joy to attend a Textile Exposition or a meeting of the Southern Textile Association, where I can meet and greet so many who I could not see otherwise. How it thrills my soul when someone confesses that through reading my stories, a valuable lesson has been learned, and a mistake corrected.

This is the work God meant me to do—and my 15 years as a mill work-

er was the best training I could have had.

"What Do You See When You See A Cotton Mill?"

The above was the subject of the address of Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler, president, Salem College, Winston-Salem, N. C., at the luncheon of the Textile Association in Greenville, October 24th.

When I see a cotton mill, I think first of the vision and faith that was mixed in with the brick and mortar for the building, and was necessary for the expenditure of a fortune for machinery, and for the building of village homes for operatives.

Then I see a stream of unfortunates coming from the mountains and isolated country districts where cash was as unknown as opportunities. I see them gaze awe-stricken but bravely adventurous upon the huge mill building; I see their smiles of delight when they enter their pretty cottages, so clean, and comfortable—so different to the crowded tenements or mountain shacks they had left.

I see them with their weekly pay, which may be small, but seems a fortune after past experiences and hardships. I see them soon properly clothed and wholesomely fed, and in some instances, having a small saving account, and with hope and confidence shining in their faces.

I see their happy, rosy cheeked, bright-eyed children, going to the commodious and modernly equipped school building,—to the churches, and to Sunday schools where the mill superintendent and overseers are leaders, and have the respect, confidence and love of their operatives.

I see the mill secretary issue money for hospital bills and hear him say very sympathetically:

"Sorry your wife is so ill, Bill, but we are glad to help you. You can just pay this back two or three dollars a week, and we won't charge any interest."

Oh, there is everything good to see "when you see a cotton mill," in spite of what traitors to the textile industry in the South, may say.

Nothing in all the South has done more for poor people than our cotton mills and the many opportunities they offer everywhere are greatly appreciated by right-minded and right-thinking people.

Nothing can stir my indignation quicker or deeper, than for outsiders to come into our happy communities and try to corrupt and poison the minds of our mill friends. Southern mill people have sense enough to attend to their own affairs, and it does not take them long to spot a traitor and to tell him "where to get off."



## AN ARMISTICE PIECE

Sent by American Legion Boy

## — They Sleep

Hey, Buddy! They're sleepin' where  
grasses are green,  
Where poppies blow proud over-  
head.

Hey, Buddy! Our comrades are rest-  
in' serene  
In the ranks of the glorified dead.

We've offered your prayer at the  
crosses out there,  
As larks trilled their praise from  
above;

And over the sod ever hallowed by  
God  
Waved the Star Spangled Banner  
you love.

Hey, Buddy! We've seen 'em and told  
'em you grieve

For days when you shared in their  
lot;

But they're on a detail from which  
there's no leave;

Nor yet turmoil, nor powder, nor  
shot.

Hey, Buddy! They're drowsin' where  
grasses are green;

Hey, Buddy! Our comrades are  
restin' serene.

## — They Sleep!

—Frank J. Price, Jr.

Read the Home Section—then pass  
it along.

THE TEXTILE BULLETIN BOOTH  
AT TEXTILE EXPOSITION, IN  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Of all the interesting and popular  
booths, there was none ahead of the  
Textile Bulletin booth on second floor  
near the right front entrance of the  
Exposition building, in Greenville,  
S. C. The registrations were far be-  
yond any previous number, and our  
bulletin, gotten out several times a  
day, giving the names of arrivals and  
bits of live-wire news, were eagerly  
welcomed at the various other booths,  
to which they were promptly deliver-  
ed.

One thing that was deeply appre-  
ciated by the public, was the fact that  
nobody was asked to buy or subscribe  
for anything at our booth.

Mr. Clark says: "There's a time for  
all things," and during the Textile  
Exposition, business is subservient to  
social duties. We like to meet and  
greet our friends, and it was a joy to  
have them make our booth headquar-  
ters. Quite a number met Mr. Clark  
for the first time, and declared it one  
of their greatest treats.

Of course, if someone insisted giv-  
ing us a subscription, we gladly ac-  
cepted, and there were many who did  
this. But we did not solicit such busi-  
ness.

## EAST LUMBERTON, N. C.

## Mansfield Mills, Inc.

Mr. Wm. Mill, superintendent, at-  
tended the Textile Show in Greenville,  
S. C.

Mr. B. F. Williams attended the  
Textile Show in Greenville, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Teal, is visiting  
Mr. Teal's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W.  
P. Teal.

Miss Eunice Teal has accepted a  
position as school teacher near Sene-  
ca, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Miller and chil-  
dren have been visiting for some time  
in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm.  
Miller, Clover, S. C. Mr. Miller has  
accepted a position in the spinning  
room at the Dixie Mercerizing Com-  
pany, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Coleman and  
children spent the day in Laurinburg,  
N. C., last Sunday, with Mrs. Cole-  
man's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Blanton an-  
nounce the birth of a son.

Miss Gertrude Britt and Mr. L. D.  
Duncan were married a few days ago,  
and are making their home with Mr.  
Duncan's parents, near Whiteville,  
N. C.

Mr. A. D. Gibson spent the week-  
end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W.  
H. Gibson, Jr., our general superin-  
tendent.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Barber and chil-  
dren spent the day Sunday in Gibson,  
with Mr. Barber's parents.

Our mill is running on 55 hour  
basis, the warp end of the mill has  
for the last two or three weeks been  
running 44 hours, but will run more  
soon.

Mr. J. W. Moore of Concord, N. C.,  
is doing some overhauling for the  
Mansfield Mills, in the carding depart-  
ment.

On last Friday evening Mr. Hamil-  
ton, our store manager gave the  
superintendents and overseers of the  
Mansfield Mills an oyster supper at  
the Green Valley Dairy, near the  
mills. Mr. Hamilton met the guests  
at the door and served them punch  
before they entered the reception  
room. The punch bowl was a huge  
block of ice with several kinds of  
fruit frozen in the ice and a large  
hole was in the top of the block of  
ice, consisted of the bowl. The guests  
were then ushered in the reception  
room and a radio was in full swing.  
Mr. W. J. Coleman tinkered with the  
radio and got the kind of music like  
the crowd wanted at 7:00 o'clock when  
Amos n' Andy came on the air. A  
deep silence came over the audience  
as they all wanted to get the date  
that Andy and Madam Queen was to  
pull off their wedding, but as they all  
expected, the wedding was put off.  
After this supper was served; Mr. F.  
P. Gray asking the blessing on the  
supper and the assemblage. A splen-

did evening was enjoyed by all those  
present, and at 8:00 o'clock the party  
broke up o go to their home to await  
the sand man to get their dream book.  
The following were present: Messrs.  
W. H. Gibson, Jr., Wm. Miller, J. D.  
Miller, W. J. Coleman, Lee Stallings,  
W. G. Willoughby, G. F. Fields, J. G.  
Rhodes, E. V. Steadings, W. P. Teal,  
L. H. West, W. M. Blanton, C. E.  
Faulk, R. B. Rodgers, A. E. Barber,  
E. L. Hamilton, Geo. Hargraves, F. P.  
Gray, A. M. Hartley, D. D. French and  
Mr. Price.

EUGENE.

Remember your friends. Let them  
see the Home Section after you read  
it.

## QUITMAN, GA.

## Morgan Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still running full time (day)  
with plenty of well contented help.

We are glad to have Mr. and Mrs.  
R. Maroney back with us.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Deese, of Pelham,  
Ga., also receive a hearty welcome to  
Quitman.

Mrs. John Dupree and Mrs. Rosa  
Spillers are improving after being  
quite sick; Mrs. Mack Sauls is very  
sick.

We are pleased to have Mr. Roy  
Maroney as our new overseer of spin-  
ning.

Mr. Mack Bosman is superintend-  
ent; Mr. Wade Harris, overseer  
weaving, with Mr. Mark Wilkerson,  
second hand; Mr. Arthur Spillers,  
master mechanic; Mr. John Statham,  
engineer.

Mr. John Watson gave a weiner  
roast Friday night that was much en-  
joyed. We are planning a big time  
Halloween night.

QUEENIE.

(Thanks for your nice letter. But  
say! Does your mill have no carding  
department?—Aunt Becky.

MARION, N. C.

## Marion Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have some very fine and encour-  
aging news for you this time and it's  
this. We are now on an increased  
production which fills every heart with  
delight. Instead of running alternate  
weeks, we are now on 33 hours each  
week, which gives the operatives 11  
hours more work every two weeks,  
and a "pay day" every week. And  
rumors are in the air that still fur-  
ther increase in production is very  
near. We have weathered the "hard  
time" period without a murmur, and  
happiness has been in every heart;  
and now we are beginning to receive  
our reward for our loyalty to our em-  
ployers.

Last Saturday night there was a Halloween party at the community building and a large crowd was present. The girls and boys in their comical costumes were funny indeed. Aunt Becky, I wish you could have seen Miss Wilmer Lamb at that time. She "took the rag off the bush," though many others "knew their beans" and looked very, very funny.

Two very fine and attractive young girls of Rock Hill, S. C., have cast their lots with us and are now working the weave room. They are sisters, Misses Inez and Vernie Epps and we are glad to welcome them into our religious and social life.

Mr. Jno. M. Snoddy, Mr. Floyd W. Bradley, and Mrs. J. W. Rogers, carder, weaver and spinner respectively, left today for Anderson, S. C., on a business trip.

Misses Gladys Davis and Melda Fender are leaving this afternoon to visit in Forest City, N. C.

Rev. Mr. Grogan of Old Forst, N. C., has been called to the pastorate of East Marion Baptist church. This church has been without a pastor for sometime and we are glad to get Rev. Grogan.

Mr. C. A. (Spike) Roland, one of our "star" loom fixers, his wife and children, Lawrence and Joyce visited Mrs. Roland's sister, at the Clinchfield Mill, last week.

Aunt Becky, when you come back to East Marion ask (Spike) about production on No. 4. Ha Ha!

#### HELPSOM.

#### GREENVILLE, S. C.

##### News Items of Judson Mills

Mrs. W. D. Jenkins, of Bath, S. C., has returned to her home after spending a week with relatives and friends. Mrs. S. L. Leach and Miss Maude Mitchell accompanied her home for a visit.

Mrs. L. C. Foster entertained at dinner Saturday night, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Jenkins of Bath.

Quite a number of Judson people attended the State Fair last Thursday; also the football game.

Mr. and Mrs. Olin C. Hendrix and children of Point Pleasant, N. J., visited their mother, Mrs. Lizzie Hendrix, and brother, C. D. Hendrix, last week.

The past week has been quite a busy one for Judson on account of the Exposition, and a number of housekeepers are glad it only comes every two years!

The Judson P. T. A. held a very interesting meeting at the Community Building last Wednesday; all mothers are cordially invited to come to these meetings.

The Methodist church is planning to have "family night" at the Community Building next Wednesday; all Methodists are urged to be present.

Beginning Sunday, November 2, a young people's revival will begin at the Methodist church; all young people of the village are urged to attend these meetings.

The girls gym class meets every Monday and Thursday nights. Every girl is invited to join.

Mr. Franklin Cox and son, Jean, have returned from a visit to Slater, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaid Landreth, announce the birth of a son.

Mr. Fred Wood, Jr., of Clemson College, spent the week-end with his parents.

Mr. Jack Estes of New York, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Estes.

A party in honor of Miss Eliza Calahan, whose marriage will take place November 7th, was given by the Progressive Club last Friday night; the honoree was presented with a lovely waffle set by the club.

Mr. and Mrs. Chesney of Woodruff, visited their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kykendall last week. B. Mc.

#### BALFOUR, N. C.

##### Balfour Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

The Senior B. Y. P. U. of the Balfour Baptist church enjoyed a most delightful social Saturday night, October 25th, given by Miss Sadie Bently and brother, Clarence, at their home on Smyth avenue. After many games were played refreshments were served. Those taking part in the social were: Misses Blanch Dunlap, Mattie Williams, Joan Williams, Nancy Bell, Leota Rhodes, Sadie Bently, and Messrs. Lem Brown, Milford Stansell, J. B. Stansell, Clarence Bently, Harvey Irwin, Robert Williams, Lawrence Irwin, William Dill, W. T. Merritt, Vernon Gosnell. Much good work is being done in and through the B. Y. P. U. and each member seems to enjoy the work. They meet each Sunday evening at 6 o'clock and extend a most cordial welcome to visitors and new members.

Little Miss Lois Hammond celebrated her sixth birthday on Halloween night, October 31st. A number of little friends were present, all dressed in Halloween costumes. The home was fittingly decorated for the occasion. Many games were played, after which refreshments were served the invited. Guests present were: Misses Junita Whitmire, Imogene Riddlehoover, Lillian Adams, Laura Fore, Carolyn Freeman, Lenora and Dorothy Hammond, Margerette, Hammond, Helen Hammond, and Masters Melvin Whitmire, Charles Adams, Billy Shultz, Jim Hammond. Miss Hammond received many nice presents.

Mr. Walter Merritt spent the past week-end in Pelzer, S. C., with relatives.

Mr. D. M. Holcomb and son, Claud, of near Greenville, S. C., were visiting in Balfour recently.

Balfour was visited by a nice sprinkle of snow on October 31st.

Balfour school has been taking a vacation for the past few days on account of the boiler being repaired.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Riddlehoover were recent visitors in Travelers Rest, S. C.

HAM.

#### ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

##### Entwistle No. 2

We are enjoying this lovely autumn weather; we have had some nice rains most all our gardeners have nice fall gardens, and quite a few have taken up their sweet potatoes and have enough to last them the winter.

More of our work has started up, and our people are happy; we hope we can have regular work in the near future.

The young people of Cobb's Memorial Baptist church, gave a musical concert Sunday evening. The church was filled with a pleased audience.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brannon attended the Textile Show in Greenville, S. C.

Miss Valley Jenkins has been on the sick list for the last few days.

Mr. Archie Brigman, of North Charlotte spent the week-end here, with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Hager Brown, of Raleigh visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Bullard last week.

Mr. Tom Presley has recovered from a recent illness.

Mrs. C. J. Waldrip is visiting relatives in Lockhart, Union and Spartanburg.

Mr. Lonnie Deaver has accepted a position with L. M. McCaskell.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church presented a missionary program at their church last week.

Mr. Harry has returned from a visit to his sister, Mrs. W. A. Fowler, at Union, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bullard visited at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Sam Messer, in Kannapolis, N. C., last week-end.

Messrs. J. M. Currie, our assistant superintendent; C. J. Waldrip, of the weaving department; Charles Jones, carder; D. L. Dawkins, spinner, Bob Ephraim, cloth room overseer, Jerome McNeal, dyer and Carson Williams, mechanic, visited the Textile Show in Greenville.

Aunt Becky; I want to offer congratulations to "Polly the Dahlia Queen," she was lucky to receive so many prizes.

BROADCAST.



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## FROM BALL ROOM TO WEAVE ROOM

By Ethel Thomas

Did she wish to return to Jack? If everything turned out well—if she should survive the coming ordeal and the little child should live, would it not be her plain, positive and imperative duty to see that it had its rights as Jack's child? But no, ten thousand times no! Jack should never know—she would never forgive him the terrible insults he had heaped upon her, no never! Poor girl! when love began to plead, she always called pride to the rescue.

"Whatever can be the matter with me? I don't want to go back to New York—I could never forgive Jack and he could never forgive me for running away and bringing disgrace to his name. No; but what is it that so fills my soul with unutterable longing? Am I, thirsting after "righteousness?" Then why am I not "filled?" as the scripture promises? Poor misguided girl. How could peace and rest come to one whose heart was bitter and unforgiving? She had yet to learn that God will "forgive our trespasses as (just like) we forgive those who trespass against us."

She opened her diary and wrote till far into the night, and it was early morning ere the great sad brown eyes were closed in sleep.

Next day was Sunday. The girls and Tom went to church, but Mrs. Bruner was a little indisposed, and remained at home with Dosia, and they were very happy together, for all Dosia's haughty reserve was gone.

She even showed Jack's picture to the good woman, who declared positively she had never looked upon a more handsome face, and did not wonder that Dosia should be heart broken, for he must have been a noble man with those steadfast eyes and firm lips.

Dosia was almost ready to lay bare every secret of her heart, when they were interrupted by the return of the girls and Tom.

Tom, boy like, came to the dining room at once and took a seat near Dosia, who was watching Mrs. Bruner with interest as she put dinner on the table, chatting cheerfully all the while.

"Mama, Hazel joined the church today," remarked Tom.

"Did she?" eagerly. "Well, I thought she would, from a talk we had last night. I am sure she has been genuinely converted. I am so glad she is satisfied—she was a little doubtful last night," and there was a happy smile on the mother's face far more eloquent than words. After a few moments silence Tom changed the subject:

"Mama, have you any stamps on hand? I didn't know I was out—and I have some letters to mail," taking a bunch of letters from his pocket with an air of importance.

"I think I have a few. I declare, Tom, you will soon have to buy a typewriter and get a corresponding secretary—won't you?" laughing. "Why, dear," turning to

## Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

### A 1905-MODEL FESTIVAL

I was about 18 years of age when I made my debut (now pronounced day-bu), and the occasion was a candy-breaking. The present generation knoweth not what a candy-breaking is or was, but they were indeed very popular around 19 and 5, and right in a class with shooting matches and square dances.

Well, back yonder when it was a sin for a deacon to give a dance, his next change to furnish entertainment was to permit his boys and girls to stage a big candy-breaking at his house. Everybody that was anybody at all had to carry several sticks of candy to such a party, and believe me, candy was candy then, and 20 or 25 sticks would cost a feller something like 5 cents.

The candy-breaking invitation came to me on Wednesday night while I was on my way home from pulling fodder in the bottoms. I put my brain to working on a plan to raise some money to buy candy with, but nickles were few and far between, however, it so happened that my mother decided to send me to the country store with an old hen for the purpose of swapping her for a few household adjuncts: this was on a Friday, and the candy-breaking was scheduled for Saturday night.

Me and that old hen got to the store all right. I had done some big figgering during my 6-mile jaunt with that fowl, so I traded her for 3 cents worth of pepper and 4 cents worth of salt and 5 cents worth of soda and 5 cents worth of matches, and that left me 8 cents for other investments, so I bought myself 38 sticks of pretty streaked-dy-striped-dy mint and lemon candy. And I was the first gentleman that reached Mr. Joneses house for that shin-dig.

I showed all the girls my big bundle of candy as they came in, and let me tell you, Cake-eaters, I was almost the whole show, as the other boys diddnt have but 5 or 6 sticks apiece. I commenced to break candy with the different girls early and I broke late. I made like I diddnt care if the girls got all the whole stick of candy, and I'd hold 'em by the tip ends, but I'd always help 'em eat the candy up while we were waiting for somebody else to enjoy themselves a-breaking.

After that, the girls just followed me around at the party and called me—"Candy Boy," but I never managed to get enough money ahead to "shine" quite so extensively at other candy breakings and finally lost out entirely as a leader, but Boys: them was times.

### GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News

### Borrowing and Lending

We had an argument with some friends the other night on the subject of borrowing and lending. One man held that it was always the duty of one who had money to lend to a friend who

needed it. We could not agree with him all the way. It is pleasant to be able to help a friend but if there are two men with equal opportunities and if one works hard and saves while the other wastes himself and his money, why should the saver be made to suffer for his friend's improvidence? Of course, if Bill is a worker and no waster and meets with misfortune, then John if he is any sort of a fellow, will help out generously. But the man who claims that because John has saved he is obliged to lend his savings to the first friend who fancies he needs them—well, he is just plain locoed.

#### Village News

Major and Mrs. H. C. Moore, Mrs. C. V. Moore, and Lawrence Moore, all of Gaffney, S. C., were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Carr.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Aanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Wilson of Greenwood, S. C., and Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Sanders of Clinton, S. C., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hunnicut.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clark and children visited relatives in Woodruff, S. C., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster Franklin and Miss Sallie Mae Franklin of Whitmire, S. C., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Franklin.

Little Miss Bobby Jean Carr returned Sunday from a week's visit with her grandmother, Mrs. C. W. Moore, Gaffney, S. C.

Miss Ione Rop of Cross Hill spent a few days last week with Mrs. Mamie White, Joanna Inn.

Mrs. James Dendy spent last week with her parents in Savannah, Ga.

Miss Beatrice Rhodes is spending the week with friends in Woodruff, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Martin are spending a few days with Mr. Martin's parents in Wrightsville, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Holsenback, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bolton and son spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craft.

Friends of Mrs. W. D. Beckam, who has been ill for several weeks, will be glad to know that she is improving.

Mrs. W. R. Pharr has been quite ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. Lucas. Friends will be glad to know that she is much better.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rochester of Greenville, S. C., visited Miss Barbara Nell Hholder, Sunday.

Mr. G. N. Foy, Misses Rosa Dreher, Elizabeth Wise, Lena King, and Willie Cox attended the County teachers' Association in Laurens, S. C., Saturday.

Mrs. Mallie Brown underwent an operation at the Newberry Hospital yesterday. Friends will be glad to know that she is doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Strickland are the proud parents of a daughter born Wednesday, October 22nd.

#### Mr. John T. Cook Passes

Mr. John T. Cook, age 57, died at his home on Joanna Square, early Saturday morning.

Funeral services were held from the church Sunday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock. Rev. H. E. Bullington conducted the services after which interment was made in Rosewood cemetery, Newberry, S. C.

Surviving Mr. Cook are the following: his wife, three sons, Coley Cook of Newberry, S. C., Talmage and Floyd Cook of Prosperity; three daughters, Mrs. D. G. Hendrix of Columbia, S. C., Mrs. O. V. Jones of Newberry, Mrs. A. G. Coleman of Goldville, S. C. A number of grandchildren also survive.

Dosia, "he gets more mail than all of us put together. He quiet cigarettes so he would have money for stamps, and mercy me! there's no telling how much his stationery costs."

Dosia smiled appreciately and Tom became confidential: "I've got two more pretty girls to add to my collection," taking two little penny photos from his pocket and holding them out to Dosia.

"Those are pretty, certainly," she said, "whose are they Tom?"

"Oh, now, I mustn't tell that," laughed Tom teasingly.

"You spoke of a collection; how many have you?"

"Oh, about a quart."

"Mercy! a quart of those little stamp photographs?"

"He's been collecting them nearly a year and gets them nearly every day, I think," chimed in Mrs. Bruner. "Isn't he terrible to be so young? Sometimes I catch him with them spread all over the bed, and he looking at them so earnestly, that I wonder if he is selecting a future daughter-in-law for me."

"You see, Mrs. Gray,—it's this way; there's a page for young folks in a little magazine I take, and through that, we get acquainted by mail, exchange pictures and correspond, and do other things for pleasure and mutual benefit. Some want scenery, and by exchanging kodak pictures, we learn a lot about places we have never seen."

"But you make a specialty of pretty faces?"

"Oh, I'm not the only kid tht's doing the same. But honest, now, the snap shot I took of you and Hazel last July is the prettiest I have seen. A fellow in Ohio is making a collection of girls who have brown hair and eyes. He offers a prize for the prettiest photo—or for a photo of the prettiest girl, and I've been tempted to send him yours and Hazel's."

"Oh, no Tom, please don't do that. We should not want a stranger to have our pictures," objected Dosia. Tom raised a pair of half frightened eyes: "Why not? It could do no harm—and that ten dollar prize would be mine. You'd surely win it," in confusion.

"But you mustn't think of such a thing, Tom," said his mother.

"But, mama, please tell me—would there be anything wrong or improper about it?" asked the boy.

"Why, my son, there are lots of girls who couldn't bear for a likeness for a likeness of theirs to be in the hands of a stranger. And then the fellow might be up to some mischief or villiany. Innocent girls are often drugged, kidnapped and forcibly confined in dreadful dens of vice for no other reason than that they are pretty and attractive." Tom's face grew pale and he gazed thoughtfully out at the window. Dosia, wishing to chase the cloud from his brow said softly:

"I am not unmindful of the compliment you have paid me Tom, and I hope you don't think me silly."

"I couldn't think anything like that of you, Mrs. Gray. But I am sure James Alexander is a boy like myself, and is making the collection for fun and the interest of it."

"Strange that only brown hair and eyes appeal to him," musingly.



Lilly and Hazel now came in with their arms around each other making a lovely picture. Mrs. Bruner looked up with a bright smile of welcome, and Hazel came to her and quietly said:

"I took the decisive step, mama, and am so happy—just as you said I'd do. I am sorry I didn't do it long ago."

"Bless your heart, my daughter, you have made me rejoice today," was all that Mrs. Bruner could say, as she kissed Hazel tenderly. Then Hazel crossed over to Tom and Dosia, kissing each affectionately, but speaking not a word. 'Twas a sweet silent, sacred communion of hearts, and as they all gathered around the table, each felt impressed that this was a solemn occasion. Mrs. Bruner returned thanks and asked a special blessing upon the new convert, and prayed that it might not be long before every member of the household, should find that peace which passeth all understanding.

## CHAPTER XII

When dinner was over, Tom insisted on every one "getting out" and letting him clear the table and wash the dishes. And while thus engaged the poor boy was deep in miserable thought. The fact was, he had already sent that picture and now was oppressed by guilt and fear. What must he do? He hated deception, but if he should confess—what good could that do? That would not bring the pictures back—his mother would be angry, and Mrs. Gray grieved and all to no avail. Tom didn't believe that James Alexander was an adventurer, or that Mrs. Gray and Hazel were in danger of being kidnapped; but to think he had done something so against his mother's wishes and those of the sad, pale-faced little widow who looked as if she had had enough of trouble, made the poor, sensitive, tender hearted boy very miserable. Suddenly he had a bright idea. He would write to James Alexander and ask that the pictures be returned, explaining that his mother objected to a stranger having her daughter's picture.

The letter was written and mailed that afternoon, and thus poor Tom played into the hands of Fate.

Mrs. Bruner insisted that Dosia quit the mill, declaring that tight lacing would kill her, and that she must now lay pride aside for a time and take reason and common sense for her guides. Dosia listened to the good woman's advice, and now at the end of three weeks, had been a daily companion to Mrs. Bruner, and they learned to love each other more and more devotedly. It was about the middle of October that Dosia paid her board two months in advance and placed five hundred dollars in Mrs. Bruner's hands, asking her to see after everything—confessing her own ignorance concerning the things she should know. Mrs. Bruner gasped in astonishment. She had supposed that Dosia only had what she had saved in the past four months.

But she was too well bred to ask questions, even when

### Mr. J. H. Connelly Answers Last Call

Many friends from Goldville attended the funeral Sunday, October 19th, of Mr. J. C. Connelly of Whitmire. Funeral services were conducted from the Methodist church in Whitmire, after which interment was made in Rosewood cemetery, Newberry, S. C.

Mr. Connelly is survived by the following: his wife and son of Whitmire; father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burr Connelly, Prosperity; three brothers, J. B. Connelly of Goldville; T. T. Connelly of Prosperity; M. M. Connelly of Newberry; four sisters, Mrs. Lizzie Fulmer of Prosperity, Mrs. Bessie Frick and Mrs. Carrie Chapman of Little Mountain, Mrs. J. H. Turner of Goldville.

### ANDERSON, S. C.

#### Gossett Plant Fetes Champion Baseball Squad

The superintendents and overseers of the Gossett Mills entertained the pennant winning baseball team that won the Anderson County Textile league pennant for 1930 at a banquet at Pruitts House at Starr, last Friday evening.

The master of ceremonies, J. W. Wood, superintendent of the Riverside plant, presided in excellent manner and told the boys how much the officials appreciated their efforts. Ben S. Pearson, the manager of the team, responded in a few well chosen words.

The following officials attended: J. W. Wood, superintendent of the Riverside Mills; J. C. Tipton, superintendent of Toxaway mills; R. M. Hughes, superintendent of Ladlassie mills; James Young, superintendent finishing and dyeing; Ben S. Pearson, in charge of Riverside mills number two.

The following overseers from Riverside, W. O. Hawkins, carder; H. E. Pepper, spinner; E. C. Grier, finisher. From Toxaway the following overseers, C. M. Holtsclaw, weaver; Grady Cox, carder; Floyd English, spinner; W. F. Pickens, cloth room. From Ladlassie, Sam B. Williamson, weaver; Ralph P. Thomas, chain dyeing and warping; Arthur Phillips, beam dyeing.

Fred D. Summey, general master mechanic of all the plants, Bill Bailey, general outside overseer, all plants, W. H. Hale, superintendent's office.

### HOW IT GOES

Anywhere,  
Anytime, Now.

My dear Friend:

I beg to inform you that the present shattered condition of my bank account makes it impossible for me to send you a check in response to your request for a remittance.

The state of my present financial condition is due to the effect of federal laws, state laws, county laws, corporation laws, by-laws, brother-in-laws, mother-in-laws and outlaws that have been foisted upon an unsuspecting public. Through these various laws, I have been held up, walked on, set on, sand-bagged, battered and squeezed until I do not know where I am, what I am or why I am.

These laws compel me to pay a merchant tax, capital stock tax, excess profit tax, income tax, state auto tax, city auto tax, gas tax, light tax, road tax, amusement tax, cigar tax, cigarette tax, street tax, real tax, school tax, surtax, syntax and carpet tax.

In addition to paying these taxes I am re-

quested and required to contribute to every society and organization that the inventive mind of man can organize. To the society of John the Baptist, the Women's Relief, the Navy League, the Children's Home Fund, the Policeman's Benefit, the Dorcas Society, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Boy Scouts, the Jewish Relief, the Belgium Relief, the Near East Relief, the Gold Diggers Home. Also every dog, cat, and humane hospital and every charitable institution in town, the Red Cross, the Purple Cross, the Black-Cross and the Double Cross.

The government has so governed my business that I do not know who owns it. I am suspected, expected, inspected, disrespected, examined, reexamined, informed, required, commanded, expelled and compelled until all I know is that I am supposed to provide an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need, desire or hope of the human race; because I refuse to donate all I have and go out and beg, borrow and steal more money to give away, I am cursed, discussed, boycotted, talked to, talked about, lied to, lied about, held up, held down and knocked down and robbed, until I am nearly ruined; the only reason I am clinging on to life now is to see what in the HELL is coming next.

Yours very truly,

ALMOST ANYBODY.

(From Avondale Sun.)

#### WINTER

Winter time is truly here,  
In all its majesty austere,  
Ice and snow with rainstorms vie  
In keenest rivalry.  
Chilling winds are whistling  
Round every tree and nook,  
Trees are gaunt and lifeless,  
Ice edges every brook.

But tho the trees are leafless,  
There's grace in every line,  
Revealed in trunk and branches  
Undraped by leaf or vine.  
Here and there a patch of moss  
Defies the winters cold,  
Its contrast striking to the brown  
Of earth and leafy mold.

When Old King Winter throws his cloak  
Of fleecy, drifting snow,  
O'er every field and wooded hill,  
And makes his North Winds blow.  
'Tis then I glory in his power  
To change my world at will,  
I offer homage, recognize  
His magic touch and skill.

—Leone Maxwell.

#### A HELP TO THE INDUSTRY

"What's going on at the Purrington's?" asked the billing clerk. "They used more than twice as much electricity as usual, last month."

"Purrington has a new wife," replied the meter man.

"What has that to do with it?"

"She wears the pants, and has the electric iron no all the time to keep them pressed."

Husband: "But, darling, we must economize."

Wife: "Exactly what I'm doing. I'm buying everything on credit."

Dosia directed her to spare no expense, declaring that the money should be forthcoming. Dosia also placed a large sealed package in the good woman's hand saying:

"If I die, break this seal and follow directions inside. This contains my will and some letters—also my diary, with full directions how to proceed. If I live, keep this package till I am able to receive it again." And Mrs. Bruner, puzzled and amazed, sacredly promised.

As time passed on, uneventfully in this quiet home, Dosia became more and more despondent and a look in her pale face was almost enough to melt one to tears. Dr. Ross came almost daily, declaring her to be in perfect health and trying in many ways to cheer her shrinking spirit. Dosia felt that she must die and was almost glad. In vain they tried to cheer her—tried to banish these morbid ideas—but she invariably replied, "I'm almost sure I shall die."

In the meantime, Tom had been looking now for several days for a letter from James Alexander. But not a word, not a line, had he received, and here it was the middle of November, and beautiful weather. It was cold during the mornings, but pleasant in the afternoons and one evening Mrs. Bruner and Dosia were "sunning" on the front porch, and looking over the daily papers, when a country boy came bashfully up the walk, a large bundle under one arm and a basket of apples on the other. He wore plain coarse shoes, blue overalls and a large slouched hat pulled well over his face, as if ashamed of his freckles.

"Do ye want some apples, ma'am?" speaking to Mrs. Bruner. "Only fifteen cents a dozen," in a cracked voice and sinking to a seat on the steps as Mrs. Bruner examined the fruit. His back was to Dosia; the big hat almost completely hid him, but she could see from the quick way he breathed that the boy was very tired.

"Why, these are fine," exclaimed Mrs. Bruner, "What do you ask for the whole basket? I see you are tired and I'll take them all."

"I dunno—I reckon they're worth a quarter," stupidly.

"I'll give you half a dollar." And she took the money from her pocket and paid him and asked him to pour the apples in her apron.

"Thanky, ma'am, an' goodbye," said the boy as he took the money in a dirty freckled hand and shuffled away. Mrs. Bruner counted the apples and found that she had four and a half dozen, and was sorry she had not paid the boy more.

"I think he really needed it," she said regretfully, looking down the street in the direction he had gone.

"Most people would have paid him a quarter and bragged over the bargain, I think," remarked Dosia seriously.

"Yes, perhaps; but I always wish to do the right thing, and if I make a mistake, it is of the head and not the heart." And Dosia found much food for reflection in the answer. Her mistakes had all been of the head she thought. If she had listened to the promptings of her heart and better nature, life would not be a burden now. But it was too late.

(To Be Continued)